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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 97— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.
Particulars from—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
25th April	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,08[illegible]
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§ ..		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	19,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x ..		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
30th April	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	..
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA*	7,241
9th July	DOMALA	8,441
20th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
27th April	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
7th May	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
23rd ,,	NAGPORE ..	5,283	
26th ,,	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
4th June	LAHORE ..	5,282	
15th ,,	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,656	NALDERA
21st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	16277	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	8097	

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
24th April	VASNA ..	Buscah via Karachi 9-30 a. m.
25th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar. 9-30 a. m.
27th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
29th ,,	BAMORA ..	Buscah via Karachi.
29th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa. 2 p. m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P O. BOX 122.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenpaisan Maru.	K. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	24th Apr
Asuka Maru	T. Kusakari	7559	13th ,,	25th ,,
Calcutta Maru,	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th ,,	12th May
Hakata Maru.	G. Matsushita.	5970	16thMay	30th ,,
Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	19th ,,	2nd June
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	5976	29th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Singapore	300	216	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	326	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to-
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Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
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THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
Bankers and Travel Agents.
240, Hornby Road.
Telephone No. 20923.
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

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General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

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Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand
IS THE
FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in India and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock

For Government Tests and

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Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE
WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
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GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
For Agents
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
M. CORDEIRO, Manager.
DALAL & CO Secretaries
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 182.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
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Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
E. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

INSURANCE

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—0
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 3 %
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A

WANTED—A B Sc. or B.A. with Science and also a GRADUATE, strong in English. Apply with testimonials and stating terms to the SECRETARY, E. S. Vinaya Mandir, Borsad (Distt. Kaira).
A 23026

WANTED—Smart well educated well experienced and well connected SECRETARIES for the proposed Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad (Deccan), Karachi and Ahmadabad, Branches of the Koh-i-noor Insurance Co., Ltd., Cash security Rs. 2,000/- essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply at once in own hand to TULI KHOSLA & CO., Managing Agents, 16, Hewett Road, Lucknow.
A R1053

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY LIMITED. (Incorporated in England)—WANTED—A young, energetic, capable and experienced HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT for a District Engineer's Office of this Railway and some experienced Clerks with a thorough knowledge of the District Engineer's Office accounts. Salary according to qualifications. Apply in your own hand writing giving age, previous experience enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned,) and through your present employers.—C. T. WALKER, Ag: Supdt: of Way and Works, H.E.H. the N.G.S. Rys., Co., Ltd., Secundera bad (Deccan), 17th April, 1925.
A 23123

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SUITABLE POSITION by an Indian Chartered Accountant (England and Wales) Senior Graduate, Calcutta University also Graduate of United Kingdom C/O Capt. Das Gupta, 203, Jangam Bari, Benares City.
B R100

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Thakordwar. New Building, 3rd floor, 12 rooms, 10 x 26 each, whole or separate. Suitable for school or hospital. For Hindus only. Apply Box No. 746, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1047

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

TO BE SOLD—One freehold 740 yards piece for large Building or Cinema situated opposite Wellington Cinema and three Roads are met. See Dr. ARDESHIR ERUCHSHAW, 249, Hornby Road, Fort.
R1009

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN on Sexual Matters 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. SHARMA TRADING CO., Ramchander Lalji Bdg., opp. Goculdas Hospital.
T

PLEASE compare our rates when you buy elsewhere. FINE ARTS COMPANY, Brass-wares Manufacturers, Moradabad, U. P.
B1013

BUTTERFLY FANCY SILK SAREES for Indian ladies with silk borders, 5, 6, 7, 8, yds. x 44", Rs. 2 per yard. ZARIDAR SILK TURBAN, 7 yds. x 24" Rs. 11 each. SILK CHADDARS 3yds. x 42" Rs. 8 each. SILK LADIES' STOCKING, Rs. 3 and Socks Rs. 1/8 per pair; SILK MUFFLERS Rs. 3 each, also silks in stock. Travelling agents wanted. AHLOWALIA COMPANY, Ludhiana (India).
T R

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One 1920 model MAXWELL, 5-seater Touring Car, in excellent condition. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply sharp to the AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA R1050

EDUCATIONAL.

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.—Next Session begins July 6, 1925. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
M704

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

WANTED—A SECONDHAND BOILER of 24x6x150 pressure and an ENGINE to run 40 Gins, in working condition. Apply to Post Box No. 436, Bombay.
K23148

FOR SALE—A Power Driven American BRICK-MAKING MACHINE, capable of turning out five to ten thousand bricks a day, with four new brickmoulds 9" x 4-3/8" x 2½" each mould will make 6 bricks at a time. Apply Box No. 745, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1045

FOR SALE—COTTON BALING PRESS. Steam, Crude Oil, and Gas Engines. Cotton Gins, etc. Apply to MANIBHAI C DAVE, Thakordwar Road, Bhagirthi Building, 4th floor, Bombay.
K R1046

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM
'Phone 42484.
Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus
GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR HIRJI TOPAN, a Piece Goods Merchants, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

NATHIVAHU alias MONGHIVAHU, widow of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Picket Cross Lane, Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think nt, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of April in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 16th day of April, 1925.
Messrs. MULJI PRADHAN & PEREIRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23144

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of CHANDRABAI, widow of Vinayakrao Yadhavrao Vanikar late of Baroda Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of her death at Baroda. ..... Deceased.

PILAJIRAO VITHALRAO GAEKWAR of Baroda, The Suba (Collector) Bareda Division, Palya Palak Branch Baroda, residing at Baroda. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventheenth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 17th day of April, 1925.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & BHAGWAT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23150

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN DYEING, BLEACHING AND HOSIERY CO., LTD.

THE EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, which was called at 4 p.m. to-day, the 23rd April, 1925, stands ADJOURNED to THURSDAY next, the 30th April, 1925, at 4 p.m. at the same place under article 85 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

K. G. GANATRA,
Managing Director.
25151

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO., AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OFFICES of the Executors and Trustees of the late Sheth Vithaldas Gopaldas and of the Trustees of Sheth Karsandas Gopaldas Charity Trust Fund have been REMOVED to their own estate premises, near Wassiamul Buildings, Grant Road, Tram Terminus.
R1049

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE BOMBAY.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

FROM the 27th April, 1925, the address shall be 99 Lamington Road. Post Office Bombay No. 11.
23149

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF 738 BUNDLES MILD STEEL RODS.

3 COILS OF ROPE, 6 CASES NAILS EXTRACTORS 1 CASE TOYS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th April, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following.—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
738 bundles mild steel rods of following sizes: (3/16, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8).

By order of the office concerned:—
6 cases nails Extractors.
1 case Toys (Dolls.)

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 4399 of 1924 (Isaac Sharp vs. Soth Johnson and Sons).

3 coils of Rope.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE KHANDWANI ENGINNERING WORKS AT SUSSEX ROAD, BYCULLA TOGETHER WITH MACHINERY, ETC., STRUCTURE AND GOOD-WILL.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1713 of 1924, (Banco Nacional vs. Dadamit) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Sussex Road, Byculla, the following:—

The Khandwani Engineering Works together with the goods, stock-in-trade, plant, machinery, tools, etc., and the structure lying and being thereon and the furniture, pots and pans including the machinery, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mehta's Bungalow, Dubash Estate, Nepean Sea Road, valuable household furniture, porcelain ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiter, glass candle sticks, screens, ice box, phonograph with stand and records, E. stove, lamps and fans, Singer sewing machine, writing tables, glass door book cases, one lot books, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, roll top tables, cane cushion chairs, single bedsteads, large and small almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, door purdahs, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. F. S. Lund.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME!
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL
DRAMA IN 7 PARTS.
"PRICE OF PLEASURE"
FEATURING THE TWO POPULAR STARS
VIRGINIA VALLY
NORMAN KERRY
To-Night, 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, NEW AUSTRIAN SAFES, GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, DIAMOND RING BOLTS, NUTS, CHISELS, SCRAPERS, MORTICE SCREW DRIVERS, SOCKETS, INSOLVENTS' FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th April, 1925, (S.T.) at their Auction Room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, new Austrian safes, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of John Burkman (Insolvent):—
Bedstead, folding table, chairs, teapoys, stand, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Dhanji Raja (Insolvent):
Glass door cupboard, chairs, easy chair, teapoy, writing table, etc.

By order of the Office concerned:—
One big lot of bolts and nuts, secrew drivers, Mortice, Chisels, scrapers, hollow chisels and sockets, etc. of different kinds and sizes. One lot nuts about 10 tons.

Th property of an European gentleman:—
One gold watch and chain and one diamond ring.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—
One big lot of piece-goods.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD PAREL (NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th May, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Karmally Munjitchey in exercise of the power of sale vested in him under the deed of Mortgage dated 21st December, 1923, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ebrahim Esmail Essack Esmail; Khatubai Esmail & Halimabai Esmail the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras Free hold new Salt Battee ground, situate on the North side of Elphinstone Road, Parel, in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon containing by admeasurement seven hundred and twenty-two square yards or there abouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, being part of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 563-564, 565: New No. 1-2583, New Survey No. 2-13167 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 9 of Dadar Naigaum, Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 384, Street No. 17, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a Piece of Battee Land of Naroo Hubaji and Hurry Babaji, on or towards the South by the Elphinstone Road aforesaid on or towards the East by the property of Rustomji Nanabhai and on or towards the West by the other part of the said land belonging to Fatmabai and Heji Dawood Elias.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their office Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.,

ICY-COLD WITHOUT "ICE"
STEAMING-WITHOUT "FIRE"
HOT
"ICY-HOT" BOTTLE
Keeps contents for days
HOT or COLD
The London Eastern & American Trading Coy. Hamam Street, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10.
"THE WAY OF A MAN"
A SEVEN REEL DRAMA OF
FRONTIER LIFE!
PIONEER PERILS!
AND
INDIAN FIGHTS!
See this throbbing, thrilling romantic epic of the early West.
PATHE GAZETTE
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8 and As. 4 (Including Tax).
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

PATHE' EXCLUSIVE
THE GRAND NATIONAL
1925.
All the Thrills of the Great Steeplechase.
The Race from Flagfall to finish
It took 36 Camera men to Photograph
THE
WORLD'S JUMP CLASSIC
This picture will be part of the Programme
Starting at PATHE CINEMA
Royal Opera House on APRIL 25th

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME!
The Gorgeous, the Sumptuous, the Mighty Amazing
UNIVERSAL SUPER-JEWEL
Production—for To-day only!
"HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"
featuring
LON CHANEY
ALL THE 12 PARTS COMPLETE
TO-DAY, 5-45; 8; 10 p.m. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Shri Krishna Film Co's.
Super Production
VERNI VASULAT
or
SWEET REVENGE
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD.
SPECIAL FOR AMAVS HOLIDAY
SPECIAL FOR IDD HOLIDAY
Saturday, 25th April, 1925, at (3 p. m.)
EKACHA PYALA.
Sunday, 26th April, 1925, at (3 p. m.)
SWAYAMWAR.
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apl. 23.

B, C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 15/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 665
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 720
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 715

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 118
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 113

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 153 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 208 1/2
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 159

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 281

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.79-1/2
London—Paris Frcs. 92.43
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.20
London—Rome Liras 117.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Apl. 22.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 7/8 steady.
Bar Gold £4.6.4. quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 31 5/16 quiet.

London, Apl. 22.

Prague 161.75.
Rentes 3 per cent 45 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 5/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet—small support.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th ultimo.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 23.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 27/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 5/32
Bs Demand	667
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	153 1/2
Shanghai	208 1/2
Japan	118 1/2
Singapore	159

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, Apl. 22.

Stockholm	17.80
Christiania	29.41
Amsterdam	12.00
Switzerland	24.78

London, Apl. 22.

Exchange on London in Paris 92.55
Exchange on London in Germany 2016 1/4
Exchange on London in Italy 11700.

New York. Apl. 22.

Demand Bills 47912.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Apl. 22.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4

Bombay, Apl. 23.

London Discounts 3 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Months 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/4 per cent.
Money Call 1 Mos. 6 per cent.
Money Call 3 Mos. 5 3/4 per cent.
Money Call 6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:- Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London Apl. 22.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 1/4—1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 7/8 unchgd.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 5/16+1/8.
Conversion Loan £76 15/16 unchgd.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2 unchgd.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 7/8 unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 49 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchgd.
Govt Securities 3 per cent 58 unchgd.

BULLION.

Bombay, Apl. 23.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/12/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/12/9
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/15
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/1
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71/4
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71/7

London, Apl. 22.

Bar gold ready. £86/4

Silver ready, d. 31/5
Silver forward, d. 31/4
TONE OF SILVER—Dull. Continent bought. America and India sold Buyers scarce. Do not expect any decided decline.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Apl. 23.

2 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 85/8
5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933 Rs. 97/15
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55 Rs. 98/13
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1925 Rs. 103
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930 Rs. 103
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931 Rs. 103/6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 104
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1935 Rs. 107/6
4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent. Port Trust Due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49 Rs. 97

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

SHARES.

London, Apl. 22.

Honkong Bank £138.
Chartered Bank £20 5/8.
National Bank £46 3/4.
P. and O. Bank £ 11.
Eastern Bank 6 1/4.

BANKS.

Bombay, Apl. 23.

The Imperial Bank 1,402/8, Eastern 82xd. Central Bank 23, India 73/8.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 420, Alliance 65, Apollo 11, Bombay Cotton 460, Bombay Dyeing 1,107/8, Century 547/8, Central India 502/8, Colaba Land 117/8, Crescent 233/12, Currim 440, Dawn 670, Edward Sassoon 122/8, E. D. Sassoon 1/6, Elphinstone 27/8, Fazalbhoy 962/8, F. Petit 975n, Globe 45, Gokak 107/8, Indian Bleaching 216/4, Indore Malwa 383/12, Jamshed Manufacturing 110, Kastoorchand 125, Khatau 95, Kilachand 6/2, Kohinoor 1,205, Laxmi Cotton 4,950, Madhavrao Scindia 50, Madhowji 373/12, Maneckji Petit 2,650, Meyer Sassoon 115, New Great 353/12, Pahaney 341/4, Pearls 55, Phoenix 490, Simplex 177/8, Swan 175, Swadeshi 615, Tata Mills 90, Vishnu Cotton 1,835.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 472/8, Alcock 138/12, B. Burma 308/12, B. Burma N. I. 75, Bt. Burma Pet 4/12, B. Tramway 100/10, Bombay Steam 75 Bundi Cement 7/12, Katni Ordinary 45, Do deferred 140, New India Insurance 13/2, Shivrajpur 43/12, Tata Iron Ordinary 14, Do deferred 45, Tata Hydro 957/8, Tata Power Ordinary 387/8, Tata Power deferred 510n, Scindia Steam 6/10.

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 23

Apollo Mill ..	11	Morarji Goculdas	2430
Elphinstone ..	27-8	Madras United ..	515
Emperor Edward	400	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee.. ..	..	Laxmi Cotton ..	4950
Alliance Cotton	65	Vishnoo Cotton ..	1850
Indian Dy.& Blg	216-4	Western India ..	500
Indian Mfg. ..	900	Wadia Woollen Mill ..	2-1
E. D. Sassoon ..	1-6	Sassoon Silk ..	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	10	Sassoon Cotton ..	40
Currimbhoy Mill	430	Sholapur	10630
Kilachand ..	6	Standard Mill ..	1500
Koarla Mill ..	150	Hindoostan Mill ..	975
Khandesh Mill..	2250	Hyderabad ..	2440
Khatau Mill ..	96	Tata Power Elec.	387-8
Gold Mohur ..	30	Punjab Cement ..	2-4
Jamshed Mill ..	110	Bombay Flour ..	..
Jivraj Baloo ..	..	Union Flour ..	..
Tata Mill ..	160	Oriental Life ..	500
David	..	Emperor ..	420
Dawn Mill ..	670	New India ..	13-2
New City	240	Jupiter Ins. ..	6
Planet	30	Great India ..	10
Premier	65	Scindia Steam ..	6-10
Presidency ..	65	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	475	Port Canning ..	650
Bombay Indstl	23-8	B'bay Telephone	28
Birla	300	„ Uganda ..	44
Madhavji	180	„ Burma New	75
Madhorao Scin-	55	Br. Burma Petrol	4-12
Maneckji Petit	2650	Tata Oil	12

GOLD.

Bombay, April 23.

Ready:—21-15-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Visak	21-15-0	22-0-6		22-0-0
Jeth	22-1-0	22-1-6		22-1-3

Tej Mandi.
Visak. 0—2—6
Jeth 0—5—6
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, April 23.

Ready.—71-0-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Visak	71-2-0	71-6-0		71-5-0
Jeth	71-6-0	71-9-0		71-8-0

Tejl Mandi.
Visak. 0—13—0
Jeth 1—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet but Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

23rd April, 1925.

To-day Reuter reported 6 to 8 points up in old crop and 13 to 17 points higher in New crop in New York futures. The market improved on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 5 points lower. The decline was due to straddle selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Veeugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 22nd Inst. as under:—

"General feeling quite bullish. Weekly Government weather report favourable except for Texas, where drought is delaying planting."

Messrs. Breul and Co's., Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 22nd Inst. (6-15 p.m.) as under:—

"Despite continued serious complaints in Texas market lacks buying power. Apparently New York temporarily against the market, but will require distinct improvement in conditions in Western belt to bring about further decline. Consider purchases round present level."

Messrs. The Cotton Agents Ltd., have received the following cables D. 22nd Inst. from their Liverpool friends:—

From Messrs. Grunning and Co.:—

"Market steady at the decline; local operators are buying owing to continued dry weather. Prevailing opinion is that whilst holding no very decided views, the chances are in favour of an advance."

From Messrs. Hamley Hemelryk and Co:—

Agricultural Bureous favourable weekly weather report except Texas."

Although a small rise was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier at Rs. 470 1/2 i.e. Re. 1 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach July/August. At the opening Bazar operators were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 471 1/2. Going down by half a rupee on selling by Commission Houses the market further advanced to Rs. 472 1/2 on Liverpool opening quotations being reported higher than expected, and closed at Rs. 471 1/2. Whilst Broach April/May opened at Rs. 464 and declining to Rs. 463 1/2 improved to Rs. 465 on buying by Commission Houses, and closed at Rs. 464 1/2. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 470 1/2 and advancing to Rs. 471 3/4 on buying by Exporters and Bazar operators closed steady at Rs. 471 1/2.

F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 414 and Rs. 417 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was limited to high-class Oomras and fine lots of Broach. About 3,500 Bs. are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, April 23.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	464 1/2
„ „ „ July-Aug. ..	471 1/2
Fully Good Bengal May ..	414
„ „ „ July ..	418

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 23.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	439	429	414	404
M. G. Broach	495	490	483	476
M. G. Punjab/American	505	495	485	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 23.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	464
„ „ July/Aug. ..	472
Fully Good Bengal May ..	414
„ „ July ..	418
Good Southerns May/June ..	452

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

23rd April 1925.

New York Market 22nd April.

Previous Close. Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices	Since previous close.
24.48 Mar.		24.54	—06
24.81 July	24.89+08	24.89	—08
24.54 Oct.		24.67	—13
24.40 Jan.		24.57	—17

New York Spot on 21st April, 24.85 —10; New Orleans, 24.85—20.

Telegraphic market advices:—Small professional market.

July highest 24.97 (10.07 a.m.), lowest 24.73 (11.08 a.m.) range .24 points.

Liverpool Market 22nd April.

Previous Close. Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.41 May			13.38	—03
13.50 July	13.50 —	13.52+02	13.47	—03
13 31 Oct	13.33+02		13.26	—05
13.14 Jan.			13.10	—04
Egyptian				
20.65 July			23.75	—90
24.50 Nov.			23.95	—55

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10-10 a.m.: No rains Temperatures abnormally high Western belt.

Cabled 11-15 a.m.: New York Cables: "Sentiment still against the market on account of advanced preparations in Eastern and Central belts and quiet textile trade. The extreme seriousness of the drought in the West is either ignored or not appreciated. Looks like scalping market for time being."

(2) Cabled 5-35 p.m.: Market declined on straddle selling. Weekly Government weather report favourable except Texas. Our Travelling man wires from Texas:—"Austin: High hot winds South damaging any crop up. Situation very bad indeed."

American cross rate 4.79 3/4.

Liverpool Apl. 22

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec- and for Exp. 300 bales.

Universal standard 1364 more inquiry.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 8220

NEW YORK 11 A.M.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	24.44
July	24.77
Oct.	24.48

NEW YORK NOON CALL.

May	24.50
July	24.83
Oct.	24.55

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.

March	24.57
May	24.87

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Apl. 22.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May	13.43+.02
July	13.53+.03
Oct.	13.33+.02
Nov.	13.22+.01
Jan.	13.16+.02

EGYPTIANS

May	31.05+.50
July	30.10+.45
Nov.	24.60 .10
London 21st.	
Belgium	94.93
Athens	252.59

Cuban Sugar 13/2 1/4 Apl. sellers.

Liverpool, Apl. 23.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	13.43 +.5
July	13.53 +.6
October	13.34 +.8
January	13.16 +.6

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Apl. 23.

May	30.30 +.55
July	29.35 +.60
November	24.00 +.5
London, Apl. 22.	
Belgium	95.11
Athens	262.50

Cuban Sugar April sellers 13/3

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 22.

April	29.80—.20
May	29.75—1.00
June	29.25—.90
July	28.75—.90
Aug.	27.50—.85
Sep.	26.15—.80
Oct.	25.85—.75
Nov.	23.95—.55
Dec.	23.45—.55
Jan.	23.00—.55
Feb.	22.90—.55
Mar	22.85—.55

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Apl. 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O.C. Liverpool.	
April	13.35 unchgd.
May	13.38—.03
June	13.38—.04
July	13.47—.03
Aug.	13.40—.04
Sep.	13.34—.05
Oct.	13.26—.05
Nov.	13.15—.06
Dec.	13.13—.05
Jan.	13.10—.04
Feb.	13.07—.04
Mar.	13.05—.03
April	13.01—.03

Tone:—Steady.

CLOSING PRICES AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Apl. 22.

Futures at New York.

May	24.54+.06
July	24.89+.08
Oct.	24.67+.14
Jan.	24..57+.17

Liverpool, Apl. 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
May.	13.38—.03
July	13.47—.03
Oct.	13.26—.05
Jan.	13.10—.04

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Apl. 22.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 7000
Day's Exports to Continent 11000
Futures at New York.

May	24.45+.06
July	24.89+.08
Oct.	24.67+.14
Jan.	24.57+.17

Spot Cotton at at New York 24.80—65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 24.85 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans.

May	24.63+.06
July	24.92+.06

Fair Rio Cogee (No 7 quality 20 3/16
Fair Rio Cogee (No 7 quality) 20 3/16
Silver—Foreign Mined 66 1/2.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW

London, Apl. 22.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 44/6.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 45/6.
General Tone of Tallow Auction.—Dull —Easier.

WHEAT.

London, Apl. 22.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Apl./May sellers 60/-
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Apl./May sellers 60/6.
TONE:—Firm dearer more enquiry.
Australian Apl./May sellers 58/6.
Choice White Karachi May/June sellers 60/6.
Soft Red Karachi Apl/May buyers 59/3
TONE:—Firm dearer more enquiry. Two Club Calcutta Apl./May value 61/-

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 23.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	59 0 0	8 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	58 0 0	8 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	60 0 0	8 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 14 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 13 0	11 5 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 13 0	13 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 7 0	12 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	74 0 0	14 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black ..	63 0 0	12 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 4 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	67 0 0	13 6 0
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	44 0 0	6 4 0
Castroseed	65 0 0	13 2 0
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery	....	....
Jira	12 0 0	....

Forward,	Rs. a. p
Wheat, May	8 8 6
Wheat, Sept.	8 14 3
Linseed, May	13 7 6
Linseed, Sept, ..	13 12 6

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Apl. 23.

Ready prices have ruled steady and have remained practically unaltered. Kanta in the Local Market remains inactive, to-day, being Amavasya of Hindus.

Our Forward Market has eased to-day, evidencing a drop of 2d. in June, of 1d. in July, of 3d. in July-Aug-Sept. and Oct-Nov-Dec. Shipment prices for new crop Java Sugar. Prices for B. R. B. Beet Sugar March Delivery also record a drop of about 2d. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 18/2 Per Cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 13/4 Per Cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June, Sh. 17/6 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July, Sh. 17/2 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 16/10 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 16/12 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 17/15 Per Cwt.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment March, Sh. 19/1 Per Cwt. F. B. H.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Apl. 22.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta.
June/July sellers 17/1 1/2.
July/Sep sellers 16/10 1/2
Oct./Dec. sellers 16/9.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay.
Oct./Dec sellers 16/11 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi.
Oct./Dec. sellers 17/0 1/4.
Tone:—Firm sellers slightly higher No buyers.

METALS.

London, Apl. 22.

Copper Braziers
English best Seleted Copper £62
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 1/16
Copper Braziers £78.
Yellow Metal £7 1/2.
Hard Spelter 30 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8.
Tin Block £240 3/4.

LINSEED

London Apl. 22.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl./May sellers £22 3/8.
Tone:—Higher prices asked—not much doing—closed easier.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Apl./May sellers 45/-
Raw Linseed Ooil buyers etc May/Aug. sellers 45 3/8.

London, Apl. 22.

Linseed La Plata Argentine Apl./May paid sellers £20 3/8.
Quiet trade. Higher prices closed easier.
Cottonseed Bombay Apl./May sellers Firmly held slow.
Castorseed Bombay Apl./May sellers £23 3/8—Quiet.
Rapeseed Toria Apl./May sellers £20 3/4
Rapeseed Ferozepore Apl./May sellers £21 7/8.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Apl./May sellers £19 7/8.
Tone Rapeseed—Quiet.

London, Apl. 22.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta afloat at £22 1/2.
Linseed Bombay at £22 7/8 afloat to Hull and for Apl./May £23/-
Linseed Laplata to Hull for April and May/June at £20 1/2 and for Apl/May at £20 3/8.

Liverpool Apl. 22.

Wool sales opened today 23,900 available.
Home attendance fair and continent fair America small prices quiet.

Liverpool, Apl. 22.

Scinde Good	9.95
Fully Good	10.35
Fine	10.75
Bengal Good	10.05
Fully Good	10.45
Fine	10.85
Omra Good	10.75
Fully Good	11.15
Fine	11.55
Broach Good	11.19
Fully Good	11.59
Fine	11.90

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, April 23.

	12 to 1 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	420
Bombay Cotton	460
Bombay Dyeing ex-divi	1102-8-17-870-7-8
Century ex-divi.	547-8-50 46-4-47-8
Nagpur ex-divi.	498-12-502-8-1-4
Colaba ex-divi.	116-4-17-8-1812
Crescent	228-12 30-33-12
Indore	380-82-8
Kohinoor	1250-1205
New Great ex-divi. ..	342-8-57-8-53-12
Pearl	549-50-45-56-4
Phoenix ex-divi. ..	500-498- 12
Bharucha	163-12
Simplex	155 85-75-76-4
Swan ex-divi.	175
Swadesh	617-8
Fabani	341-4
Fazal	945-65-63-12
Mathuradas	250
Tata Mill	80-90
Globe	45
Mysore	120
Madhavji	367-8-77-8-73-12
Finlay ex-divi.	140
Gokak ex-divi.	107-8
Edward Sassoon ..	120-22-8
Meyer Sassoon	122-8-15
Alcock	941-4-50-56-4
Bombay Burma Old ..	308-12
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	100-10
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	75
Bundi Cement	7-12
Central E. Mining ..	27-4
Indian Cement	40
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	14
Tata Steel Defd. ..	44-6-45

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay April 23.
(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	..485/87	464	471 1/2
Oomra M.G. Fine	..445/55		
„ M. G. Black leaf.	..425/35		
Bengal M. G. Fine	..430/32		
„ M. G. F. G.	..415/17	414	417
Khandesh Black leaf	..380/85		
Khandwa/Sanavad	..400/430		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	..380/410		
Harda	..445/55		
Ujjain	..440/50		
Parbhani	..430/40		
Purna.	..440/45		
Nander.	..445/50		
Basa/Kurdoowadi.	..380/405		
Wardha/Warora.	..405/70		
Nagpur	..470/75		
Katol	..470/80		
Adoni	..460/65		
Sindh/American	..485/95		
Sangli/Miraj	..485/90		
Bagalkot	..460/65		
Coompta	..480/85		
Tirupur	..525		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 20-4-25	.. 8911000	6312000
„ Yesterday do	.. 7000	11000
Exports to date do	.. 7306000	4920000
Stock at Ports 17-4-25	.. 799000	565000
„ Interior Towns. do	.. 626000	506000
„ Liverpool do	.. 1080000	599000
Visible Supply 18-4-25	.. 3282060	2042000
Quantity in Sight do	13737000	10389000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
22923	2802661	2813842	2899853.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 16th April.

1924-25	1923-24
9657	17703

Total Stock in Bombay on 16-4-25 8,97,694 B/s last year—7,99,710 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1 Sept. to 20th April.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe ..	460411	432240	591011
China ..	189162	144265	278070
Japan ..	1112404	1045431	1181725
Coast-Ports ..	23240	43662	38718
Total ..	1776217	2075598	2089524
Afloat in harbour			
Europe ..	2639	18435	9188
China Japan & Coast ports ..	40535	27454	121038

Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
71-4-6	21-15-3	68-0-0

Remarks:—1-0 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 6 to 17 points higher and Liverpool 3 to 5 lower.

The local market opened with July/August Broach at Rs. 470 3/4 and is about half a Rupee higher the market being very quiet. The demand for ready cotton yesterday was poor. We have no strong opinion of the market.

This morning Sampin is quoted 307.20 for April, 312.60 for July and 312.20 for October.

Marwadi Bazaar Thurs. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Quiet.

Broach A/May Rs. 464 July/August. Rs. 471 1/2. Bengal May. Rs. 413 1/2 July. Rs. 416 1/2.

WIRE OF MESSRS A. NORDEN AND CO.

Bombay, Apl. 23.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., received on Thursday the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

New York, Apl. 22.

"General feeling quite bullish in the absence of rain."

FREIGHT OF COAL

London, Apl. 22.

Cardiff to Bomb... 14/3

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 23.

Faxon, Nordlund, Delagoabay.
Nizam, Macbean, Java.
Shwedagon, Gentle, Rangoon.
Trienfels, Clemp, Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.

April 24.

Senpaison Maru, Meyomoto, Kobe.
Khujistan, Senior, Mahomerah.

LOADING.

April 23.

Steamer Sturmfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Normark for Persian Gulf.

S S Faxon:—The T M Co's steamer Faxon, 2537 tons, Captain A Nordlund, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Delagoabay with a cargo of coal.

S S Nizam:—The Asiatic Co's steamer Nizam, 3554 tons, Captain I Macbean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Co's steamer Shwedagon, 1599 tons, Captain A E Gentle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Tenpaison Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tenpaison Maru, 2639 tons, Captain K Meyomoto, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

1 Cracovia (s) 4,566 tons, Trieste 1-5 Agent L Triestino.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 5,989 tons, London, 25-4 Agent M M and Co.
3 Dalgoma (s) 3,571 tons, N F, 22-4 Agent M M and Co.
3 Warfield 3807 kchi 25/4 M M and C.
4 Bowenkirk 3723 Colombo 28/4, E D Sassoon Co.
6 Clan Macwhirter (s) 5,351 tons, Fiji Island 24-4 Agent J F and Co.
7 Falkenfels (s) 3,852 tons, Karachi 3-5 Agent L Edwards and Co.
11 Argun Maru (s) 4,040 tons, Kobe 24-4 Agent O S Kaisha.
13 Asuka Maru (s) 4,538 tons, Kobe, 26-4 Agent N Y Kaisha.
13 Khandalla (s) 3,300 tons, Durban 29-4 Agent M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Clan Mcbrayne (s) 2,978 tons, M Coast 18-4 Agent J F and Co.
9 Isarco 2768 Karachi, 1/5 L Triestino.
9 Arcturus, 3816 New York 25-4, Volkart Bros.
11 and 12 Flowergate (s) 3,226 tons, Rangoon 18-4 Agent S S N Co.
11 City of Brisbane 4527 Karachi not fixed Killick Nixon and Co.
14 Bamora 1878 Busreh 29/4, B I S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Uga Maru (s) 3,326 tons, Kobe, N F, Agent O S Kaisha.
B Tenpaisan Maru (s), 3638 tons, Japan 24-4 Agent N Y Kaisha.
N Kidderpore (s) 3,260 tons, U K 25-4 Agent M M and Co.
P Stumfels 3834 kchi, N F L Edwards Ltd.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O S N Co.
China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Masula due about 28th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 7th May, Agent M M & Co.
Mandala due about 18th May, Agent M M & Co.
Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co.
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
S S Circassia due about 6th July. Agent Graham T Ct.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 25th April, Agent J Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May. Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lantorfels due about 3rd May, Agent L Edward Co.
Axenfels due about 13th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Birkenfels due about 23rd May, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Isaroc due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.
Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kathlamba due about 25th April, August F F Campbell Co.
Homestead due abtut 4th May, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Melborne due about 4th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lincoln due about 14th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 27th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru due about 25th April, Agent C S K
Sumatra Maru, due about 11th May, Agent O S K
Tamba Maru due about 16th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpur due about 8th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 18th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 2nd May, Agent M M Co.
Karagola due about 16th May, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

April 23.

S S Treneglos for Dunkirk:—422 cwt myrabollams, Mathradas Bros; 550 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 200 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

For Hull:—1500 cwt myrabollams, Mathradas Bros.

S S Freienfels for Dunkirk:—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 165 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Venice:—300 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—1 bale Persian lamb skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 55 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 50 bales hemp, B Meyer and Co; 281 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd. 25 bales hemp, T M Meghji.

For Antwerp:—1500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Musel:—6000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Isarco for Naples:—1250 cwt castorseed, Gorio Ltd.

For Genoa:—500 cwt rapeseed, Gorio Ltd; 3000 cwt linseed, Gorio Ltd; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 150 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Arcturus for Philadelphia:—25 cwt mace, I A H Moosa Ltd. 3 cwt empty cylinders, The Bombay Ammonia Ref S and Rkg Co.

For New York:—50 cwt gum Olibanum, S Khersey and Co; 9 cwt sheep casing, M H Dehdashti.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—4 bales cow calf hides tanned, P Hassam; 17 bales cow aides tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 2 bales goat skins tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 3 bundles lamb skins (for furs), H Azizullahoff; 11 bundles woollen carpets, H Azizullahoff; 6 cwt wild maces, S Gordhan and Sons; 9 bales buffalo calf hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 260 cwt divi divi, M N Naidu and Sons; 1 case cotton curtains, D Chellaram.

S S Warfield for Hamburg:—215 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai and Co. 220 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

For Antwerp:—100 bales hemp, D M Doongaji.

S S City of Brisbane for Manchester:—120 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Hull:—6000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd, 4000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Uga Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—1100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 90 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co.

S S Asoka for Maru:—Moji 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Tenpaisan Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Yokaichi:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd. 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—74 bales cotton, N Futehalli and Co.

S S Meinam for Haiphong:—3000 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 1500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton, Langlay and Co; 1000 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—108 cwt sharkfins, E Moledina; 6 cwt fishmaws, E Moledina; 150 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co Ltd; 175 cwt sharfins, H A Mahomed and Sons; 65 cwt fishmaws, H A Mahomed and Sons.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—1463 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd. 300 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Argun Maru for Hongkong:—2 cwt rhino horns, Ali Wali and Co; 150 cwt jardaloo, S Nusserwanji and Co; 197 cwt gum olibanum, D Valji and Co; 50 cwt apricots, R Monji and Co.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 1000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

April 23.

S S Teneriffa from Oslo, Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd. From Oslo:—80 reels newsprinting paper. 234 bales newsprinting paper; 856 bales paper; 225 kegs nails; 200 drums calcium carbide; 12 crates copper tubes; 12 cases copper tubes; 730 cases milk; 15 cases cream.

From Gothenburg:—406 rolls paper; 258 bales paper; 95 bales newsprinting paper. 101 reels newsprinting paper; 92 packages nails; 175 cases nails; 76 cases envelopes, 1725 cases matches, 53 cases steal hinges and hasps, 203 cases petroleum stoves blow lamps etc., 782 pieces aspen wood, 202 bundles faggot steel, 3065 bundles boards.

From Antwerp:—56 bundles steel sheets, 20 pieces iron pipes, 550 cases vegetable products.

S S Nurmahal from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd. From Moulmein:—12010 bags rice, 2609 pieces planks, 553 pieces squares, 527 pieces sleepers

From Moulmein:—1528 bundles battens.

From Rangoon:—20705 bags rice, 134 bags gram, 2063 bags cotton seed, 30 pieces planks, 895 bundles planks.

From Calicut:—66 H/chests tea, 19 chests tea, 241 bags copra, 132 jottas coir yarn, 400 baskets ginger, 2402 bales cotton.

From Badagara:—406 bags copra.

From Tellicherry:—1248 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—14 bags soap nuts, 46 bags pepper, 23 bags copra, 6 bundles sandalwood.

S S Mirzapore from Kobe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. From Nagoya:—50 cases cotton shirting, 184 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—226 cases glass bangles.

From Kobe:—14 cases paperware, 12 cases cotton goods, 35 cases asbestos packing, 30 cases celluloid bangles, 10 bales isling glass.

COPPER.

Bombay, April 23.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, German.. ..	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		56	8	0
" " to 1		55	12	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1 1-2		64	12	0
" " to 1 3-4 to 2 ..		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1 ..		66	0	0
" " 1 1-4 ..		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 23.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	13	0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	15	0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	12	8
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	12	6
David	No. 10 1/2	0	12	3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	11	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	12	0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	11	0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	10	9
Japan	No. 40—1	1	5	6
"	No. 42—2	1	6	6
"	No. 20	1	0	3
.. ..	No. 32	1	4	6

RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd April 1925.

Cotton	22923	Bales
Wheat	19141	Cwts
Linseed	35071	"
Rape etc.	5384	"
Gingellyseed	2999	"
Poppyseed	288	"
Groundnuts	4879	"
Castorseed	16973	"
Rice	9614	"
Myrabollams	5838	"
Cottonseed	8353	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	5138	"
Juwar	537	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajri	3528	"
Coal	645	Tons

BARLEY.

London, Apl. 22.

Karachi Barley May/June quoted 39/6

RUBBER.

London, Apl. 22.

Para Up River Fine, Spot May/June 19/-

TONE:—Firm.

Plantition First Latex Crepe, Spot May 20 3/4.

TONE:—Dull—Easier absence of demand.

POONA DEPRESSED CLASS SCHOOL.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, April 7.

Distribution of the Nootan Somavanshiya Hitchintak Samaj School, Mangalwar Peth, Poona, took place on the 5th instant. The pandal was nicely decorated.

Mr. G. M. Kalbhor, M.L.C., was elected as President for the occasion. After the welcome song and other programme of dialogues by the School children, was gone through. Mr. C. J. Gajarmal, the Secretary, read the report for the year 1924-1925.

The annual inspection of the School was held by Mr. G. G. Kamble, the Special Assistant Educational Inspector, who was quite satisfied with the work of the School. After the adoption of the report several speeches were delivered. The President then gave the prizes of clothing, books, medals, sweets, etc., to the successful students which were kindly supplied by Mr. Guru. Concluding Mr. Kalbhod congratulated Mr. D. R. Guru and his committee for the efforts they are making for the betterment of the Depressed Classes of the Mangalwar Peth. After a vote of thanks and 'pansupari', the President was garlanded and the proceedings terminated. Mr. Guru gave a garden party to the President and other guests of the evening.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, April 23.

	For.	Steamer	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	--	--	--
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	--	--	--
3	Japan	S/S Sicilia	28-4-25	11-30 a.m.
4	Chnia			
5	Ceylon			
6	Australia (superscribed)			
7	Straits Settlements			
8	Mauritius	--	--	--
9	East Africa	--	--	--
10	South Africa	--	--	--
11	Seychelles	--	--	--

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 23.

Moist winds from the Bay are blowing up the Gangetic Plain and there have been a few thundershowers in the Northwest of the United Provinces. Thunderstorms have also been more numerous in the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been local in Assam, Central and North Bengal, Mysore and Malabar and a few falls have occurred in Bihar, West United Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Dhubri three inches, Sibsagar and Burdwan three quarters; Bogra, Dinajpur and Mercara one; Cochin one; Trivandrum one and a half; and Madura three quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Peninsula.—A.P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 22.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.	29.763	
Temperature of Air	86.1	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	80.0	"
Dew Point	77.3	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	76%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	2.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.0	"
Minimum do. do. ..	82.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW, S, WSW, W, WNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	125 miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl	h. m.	in ft
Th.	23	11 55	28 5	23	5 12	15 7
		23 48	27 5		17 34	18 1
Frl.	24	12 29	28 4	24	5 43	15 7
		.. ..			18 9	18 4
Sat.	25	3 4	28 1	25	18 2	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	26	0 37	26 5	26	9 42	16 1
		13 53	27 6		10 19	19 5
M.	27	1 19	25 9	27	7 12	17 0
		14 12	27 0		19 56	20 1
Tu.	28	1 51	25 2	28	7 44	17 6
		14 48	26 3		20 43	20 7
W.	29	2 26	24 5	29	8 20	18 2
		9 30	25 7		21 47	21 1

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This remarkable product has been found, after exhaustive trials, to confer hitherto undreamed-of benefit on the run-down human system.

RADIOSAN purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses the system of all impurities without purging, restores the slack muscles, strengthens and tranquilises the whole nervous system, removing irritability, anxiety and depression, restoring the fullest measure of mental and physical activity. No interference with the ordinary occupation is necessary, nor is any special diet required.

After a few doses the appetite is improved, the digestive organs strengthened, and sound, natural slumber ensured.

RADIOSAN raises to the highest point the natural powers of resistance to all forms of disease, and is the best and most logical remedy for

LOST VITALITY	MENTAL FATIGUE
JAGGED NERVES	DEPRESSION
NEURASTHENIA	ANÆMIA
BRAIN FAG	OVER WORK
MALNUTRITION	POOR BLOOD
NERVOUS DEBILITY	PROSTRATION

RADIOSAN is sold in two sizes. The small size gives 10 days' treatment, and the large package a full course of 50 days' treatment.

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is beneficial to all over ten years of age, to both sexes, and when body or mind, or both, cry out for help

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MEN OF ALL NATIONS

Wanted a medicine which should be a one-in-all remedy for nearly all diseases which generally attack young or old, male or female, which may be kept in a corner of pocket with the belief that a never-failing doctor is with them; 90 per cent people can't afford to call a doctor on each and every ailment; some times they neglect their health. There are times when medical man can't be had. Thank God that He had bestowed upon Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma, a well-known Vaidya of Lahore, a medicine which is a boon to humanity, a panacea, best household medicine.

If you would have for your health's sake a never-failing doctor in your pocket you can't only save your doctor's bills, but avert danger, trouble, and anxiety.

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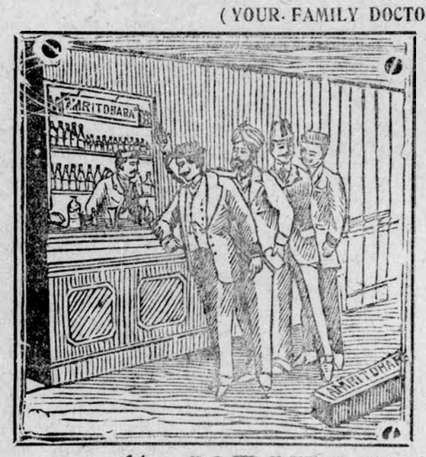

an unfailing remedy to cure nearly ALL DISEASES and all Pains due to whatever cause. Believe "Amritdhara," a God-Sent-Cure. Believe it to be the Infallible remedy in existence, the one sure and certain family remedy ready to do its help in whatever way you want its aid. Never think it is an ordinary quack medicine. It is a miraculously wonderful panacea for the world. It is a perfect, potent, and powerful preparation to combat diseases. Will you believe that doctors, hakeems, vaids, and men of standing and merit all over India sing the glory of our "AMRITDHARA" in curing diseases they their patient suffered from. A small phial, kept, in your pocket will prove a boon to you wherever you go, and to whatever disease you want to apply it. Amritdhara kills diseases, cuts the root-cause of diseases, allays pains, tones your health, averts danger, and in a word gives NEW HOPE, NEW LIFE, NEW HEALTH and a fresh lease of life to you. Do keep a phial handy. It will work wonders, you never dreamt of. Write for our free booklet "Amrit" in English or any Vernacular.

(YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR.)

30,000. Testimonials

have been received in praise of the wonderful "Amritdhara," having cured diseases as detailed below.

Acidity	Nausea
Asthma.	Nurast henia.
Bronchitis	Otorrhoea
Bleeding.	Otalgea.
Cholera	Pneumonia
Constipation.	Pulmonary.
Diarrhoea	Quartan
Dyspepsia	Quinsy.
Ear-aches	Rheumatism
Eczema	Ringworm.
Flatulence	Sciatica
Fevers.	Scarlet fever
Gout	Tubeulosis
Gonorrhoea	Tooth-ache.
Hydrocele	Urinary diseases
Heatburns.	Ulass
Indigestion	Vomitting
Insomnia.	Venereal diseases.
Joint	Wounds
Jaundice.	Worms in the belly.
Kidney diseases.	Yaws or
Lumbago	Ava-skin
Liver trouble-	Zymotic
Malaria	diseases.
Mumps.	

And many more too numerous to mention here.

Price Rs. 2/8/- per phial. Sample phial -/8/- only.

Directions for use can be had in English or any Vernacular.

For more particulars write for free booklet "Amrit" in English, Urdu, Sindhi, Hindi, Marathi or Gujarati.

ADDRESS:—"AMRITDHARA" 80 LAHORE.

THE MANAGER, *Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, Lahore.*

Bombay Agent:—Gulam Hussain V. Devji, Hirji Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 24.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with English mails of April 9 due at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 25.

The s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Ramzan Id: Bank and Postal Holiday. Id prayers at Esplanade Maidan, 8-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, April 28.

All-India Goraksha Sabha meeting, Madhav Bag, 8 p.m. Mahatma to preside.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 .
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur	. 0	13 .
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 1.
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 1.
Poona Express	19 55	7 46
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	6 45	9 0.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Apr 24 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 25 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 26 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 59m.
Apr 27 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunrise 6h. 59m
Apr 28 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 0m.
Apr 29 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 0m.
Apr 30 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 12m. Sunset 7h. 0m.

[illegible]

DEATH.

Mr. Govindrao Vithojirao Kadam, landlord, grass merchant, Chairman School Committee and member Village Panchayat Palghar, passed away at his residence at Palghar on the 13th April, 1925. Deeply mourned by his wife, children and relations.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Sicilia", will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 28th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. mail steamer "Delta", with the mails from Bombay of 18th instant, arrived at Aden at 2-30 a.m. on the 23rd instant.

The P. & O. mail steamer "Mantua", carrying Bombay mails of 18th instant, ex s.s. "Delta" left Aden, at 6-30 a.m. on the 23rd instant.

The P. & O. s.s. "Ruzmak", which left Bombay on the 10th instant, arrived Marseilles at noon on the 22nd idem.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 22nd April 1925 to 6 a.m. of 23rd April 1925:—Small-pox 10* attacks, 3 deaths; plague 5 attacks, 3 deaths, Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 103. Total Mortality this day last year 104.

*Including imported from Colaba Dist.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

ALL-INDIA GORAKSHA SABHA.

The meeting of All-India Goraksha Sabha is called by the President Mahatma Gandhiji at Madhavbag, Bombay, on Tuesday (the 28th instant), at 8 p.m., for confirmation of the Constitution drafted at Delhi.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual Prize Distribution and Variety Entertainment of Antonio de Souza High School, Byculla, will be held in the school hall, on Saturday, (25th instant), at 6 p.m., Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt., Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, presiding. The prize distribution will be preceded by a Boy Scouts' Rally and Display at 5 p.m.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

Shreeman Pandit Vishnu Digamber Gayanchavarya will make Pravachan in Hindi with Music on the 12th Chapter of Shrimat Bhagwatgita from to-day (Friday), to Thursday (the 30th instant), daily at night from 9 to 10-30 p.m. in the Shri Ram Nam Adhar Ashram's open space. All are cordially invited to attend.

DAIWAUNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Silver Jubilee Social Gathering of the above Society will be held on Saturday and Sunday, the 25th and 26th instant, at the late Mr. Harishchandra Pandurangji Pitale's bangalow, Bhandar wada, Lady Jamashedji Road, Matunga.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ASSOCIATION.

The Inaugural Meeting of the Imperial Bank of India, Indian Staff Association will be held on Tuesday (28th April 1925), at 6-45 p.m. in the Imperial Bank of India old Building (Second Floor) when Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, will deliver the Inaugural Address. Sir Norcott Warren, Kt., Managing Governor, Imperial Bank of India, has kindly consented to preside.

MALABAR CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

In the general meeting of the Malabar Catholic Association, held on the 19th instant under the presidentship of A. R. Clement, Esq., M.A., in St. Ignatius Church Hall (Jacob Circle), an announcement was made by the President of the Association regarding the Vice-Patronage extended to the Association by His Grace, Dr. Augustine Kandathil, the Archbishop of Earnakulam and also by His Lordship, Dr. A. Perini, S.J., Bishop of Calicut when a resolution was passed thanking them for their patronage and kindness, and wishing them long and zealous lives. After confirming that every meeting of the Association be held on every 2nd Sunday of the month, a vote of thanks to the Chair was proposed by the Secretary and the meeting dispersed.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

A programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 9 p.m. to-day. Call Sign 2 FV. wave length 387 metres.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

A EUROPEAN'S APOLOGY.

DEFAMATION SEQUEL.

W. G. Chapman, a European advertising canvasser had to tender an apology and pay Rs. 10 in charity for writing an insulting and defamatory letter to Mr. J. J. Cursetji, a pleader.

The complainant Mr. Cursetji, in his complaint stated that on March 9 he sent a notice on behalf of the "Indian Daily Mail" to the accused calling upon him to pay a certain amount as advertisement charges. In reply thereto the accused sent a highly insulting and defamatory letter. The accused deliberately spelte the complainant's name as "Cursed"—although in all previous letters he had spelt it properly. In the body of the letter the accused termed the letters of the complainant as "more or less a nuisance." In the last para of the letter the accused stated: "If you would like to get another letter in (at the expense of your client) thus attributing the complainant guilty of unprofessional conduct.

The Magistrate, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, after going through the evidence framed a charge against the accused of insult but gave him an opportunity of settling the case. Upon the accused's apologizing to the complainant, withdrawing the letter and paying Rs. 10 in charity, the case was compounded. The Magistrate, however, remarked that accused did a wise thing in settling the case as he would have taken a grave view of the matter and fined him heavily.

PEARL-NECKLACE DISAPPEARS.

Miss Hyam residing at Rafya Manzil, Wodehouse Road reported to the police that at about 12-30 p.m. on Wednesday she found that the pearl-necklace she was wearing was snapped as she was writing letters. The necklace was valued at Rs. 10,000 was strung on an ordinary silk thread. After finishing the letters she placed the necklace in the inner pocket of a purse she had at the time and kept it in the top drawer of a chest of drawers. She stayed all the evening at home but went out after dinner. On her return at midnight she remembered about the necklace and intended to give it to her mother for locking it up. She found the purse which also contained small currency notes and cash besides the necklace intact but the necklace had disappeared.

Inquiries are going on.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM OPIUM-POISONING.

The City Coroner concluded the inquest on the body of Sadashiv Raganath who died on the 8th instant.

The evidence showed that the deceased was a carpenter living at Mahim. He was ailing for a long time from stomach complaint. On the 8th instant he took a dose of opium. A little later he began to feel unwell. A doctor was called as well as the police were informed. But before he was removed to the hospital he died.

A "post-mortem" examination was held and it was found that there was a quantity of opium in the stomach.

A verdict of death due to opium-poisoning apparently suicidal.

BEWARE OF QUACKS.

A verdict of death due to burns caused by the application of marking nut juice prescribed by a Hakim. Nathoo Kalu was recorded at the inquest of Devichand Hendaji was brought in.

The evidence showed that the deceased was a Marwari boy aged about 12. He was suffering from paralysis and he was brought to Bombay for medical treatment. In Bombay he was under the treatment of an Irani Hekim Nathoo Kalu. The Hakim applied some marking nut juice with the result that his body was burned all over. He was removed to G. T. Hospital on the 9th instant where he died the next day.

The jury brought in a verdict as above.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of an unknown Christian aged about 26 years.

The evidence showed that the body of the deceased was found floating in the Sea at Arthur Bunder on Wednesday. Policeman No. 457A first noticed the body and got it removed from the Sea through the assistance of the Water Police. There were no marks of violence on the body. Only a leather belt and a coloured pants were found on the person of the deceased.

A verdict of death due to drowning, there was however, no evidence to show how it occured, was recorded.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 23

In the share market jutes opened weak in sympathy with hessians but the speculative issues recovered a few annas on covering operations. There were hardly any buyers for the higher denominations and rates were quoted generally lower. Later prices eased off again. In coals with little or no enquiry some isolated deals only were put through. In teas the situation remains much the same in the absence of demand. In miscellaneous rubber concerns were again in the forefront of the main operations concluded during the days business. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 67/15, 5 per cent bonds 1923 98/2, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/13, do 1927 101/4, do 1930 103, do 1932 101/5.

Railways:—Howrah Amta Light Railway 105.

Jutes:—Clive 43/10, Empire 50/8, Howrah 43, Kamarhatty 563, Nankinarrah 426, Lansdowne 321, Lawrence 631/8, Lothian 127/8, National 29/6, Orient 207, Presidency 7/11, Reliance 61/12, Standard 447/8, Waverley 6/8.

Coals:—Baraboni 8/8, Bengal Giridih 5, Patmohna Rs. 1, Sinla and Kendra 8/12 Satpakuria and Asansol 1/12, Talcher 6/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation pref 10, Indian Iron and Steel 25, British India Corporation ord 4/6, Tavoy Tin Corporation 19/4, Titaghur Paper 2/14, Mengkibel Rubber Rs. 5/8, Cawnpore Sugar 24/12.

Tea Companies:—East Indian 19/4, Rungma 8/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-seven thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and seven-eighth pence.

FIRE ON BOARD A SHIP.

On Wednesday a fire broke out on board the "Kotia" lying at Mallet Bunder and bound for Socotra. It appears that Mr. Fernandez of the preventive service noticed smoke issuing from the barge and reported the matter to the dock master who informed the harbour master. The services of the Port Trust's launches were requisitioned and the fire was put out in half an hour.

The "Kotia" was laden with a cargo of hemp rice and coir rope which were badly damaged. The vessel suffered slightly. The damage is estimated at Rs. 5,000.

The cause of the fire is not known but is believed to be due to spontaneous combustion.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.
(APRIL 23.)

Mr. D. G. Sowani, Personal Assistant to the Saisette Development Officer, Bombay Suburban District, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

Mr. J. R. Jacob to be Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 19th July, 1923, vice Mr. O. A. Harker retired.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith to be Superintendent of Police with effect from the 1st June, 1924, vice Mr. W. Sloane, retired.

Bombay Castle, 14th April, 1925.—No. S. 36/2/27.—Mr. Manibhai P. Desai, Mamlatdar, taluka Dhandhuka, and Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Ahmedabad, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

Mr. Manek Ardeshir Karanjawala and Khan Saheb Hormusjee Shapurjee Katrak to be Delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay.

Mr. K. K. Thakore, who has been appointed to relieve Mr. Sane as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Khandesh, to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the District of Khandesh.

Mr. E. G. Taylor has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. T. F. Main, Deputy Director of Agriculture, has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on average pay for five days.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss E. S. Elijah, Head Mistress, Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Middle School, Bijapur, to officiate as Head Mistress, Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Dharwar.

Mr. G. R. G. Baluch was appointed Medical Officer, Central Prison, Hyderabad, Sind, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st January 1925.

The following transfers are ordered in the interest of the public service:—

(1) Mr. Khemchand H. Vora, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, from the Northern to the Southern Division.

(2) Rao Saheb Vishwanath Appaji Mujumdar, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, from the Southern Division to the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction.

(3) Mr. Madhavlal M. Desai Assistant Engineer, from the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, to the Northeren Division.

Lieutenant G. A. Gordan, R.E., will be 'ex-officio' member of the Cantonment Board at Kirkee from the date he relieves Captain E. G. Macdonald, R.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. O. F. Sealy, declared as an 'ex-officio' member of the Cantonment Board at Belgaum, having been relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Grafton-Young, the latter gentleman is an 'ex-officio' member of the said Board.

Mr. Vaman Bhivram Mardhekar, on return to duty, to act temporarily as Collector of Ratnagiri vice Mr. H. L. Fox.

The following appointments in connection with the Government Law School, Bombay, are made:—

To appoint for a period of three years with effect from 1st June 1925:—

Mr. Balaram Krishnanath Dhurandhar, Advocate, to be Principal and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence vice Mr. B. J. Wadia, Bar-at-Law.

To re-appoint for a period of two years with effect from 1st June, 1925:—

Mr. Shivrao Vithal Palekar, to be Professor of Law.

Dr. Jehangir Sorabji Khergamwalla, Bar-at-Law, to be Professor of Law.

Mr. Ramzanali Bhaloo Velani, Bar-at-Law, to be Professor of Law.

To appoint on probation for a period of one year:—

Mr. Vishwanath Ganpat Dalvi, Bar-at-Law, vice Mr. Vinayak Shivram Bhandarkar, LL.B., Advocate, whose term of office expires on 31st May 1925.

Mr. Jayakrishna Govindlal Bhagat, Advocate, vice Mr. Balaram Krishnanath Dhurandhar, Advocate, appointed as Principal and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

The following notification by the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, is republished:—Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. Mackie, Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 10th April 1925, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Mr. W. H. Neilson on return from leave, to act as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, vice Mr. R. P. Cadell proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe to act as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. P. R. Cadell till relieved by Mr. W. H. Neilson.

COUNCIL OF STATE AND BOMBAY CHAMBER.

The Governor-General in Council has directed the preparation of a fresh electoral roll for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency of the Council of State, and the Local Government has appointed dates for the preparation of the electoral roll of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency of the Council of State as specified below:—

Monday, 4th May, 1925, First Publication (Regulation II, 2).

Tuesday, 12th May 1925, Second Publication (Regulation II 5 (3).

Mr. W. M. Petrie to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi vice Mr. C. C. Demetriadi proceeded on leave.

DHULIA & B. D VACCINATION ACT.

The Government of Bombay has directed that the provisions of sections 1 to 32 of the Bombay District Vaccination 1892 (Bond I) of 1892) Act shall come into force within the local limits of the Municipal District of Dhulia with effect from the 15th June, 1925. This draft notification will be taken into consideration on or after the May 30th any objection or suggestion which may be received in connection therewith will be considered by the Government of Bombay.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

In the Quasim Bela Triple murder and Dacoity case, Mr. Anderson, Sessions Judge, Multan, has sentenced accused Fazal Raja Waris, Gupamshah Hussainshah and Sikandar to death.

Government have sanctioned an increase in the strength of the Delhi Police Force. Consequently, recruiting has commenced.

At a meeting of the members on Wednesday, of the committee of the Akhila Bharata Varesheya Brahmana Gyanasabha Mr. M. K. Acharaya M. L. A. presiding, the objects of the Sabha were outlined.

Five persons have been arrested as result of police enquiries in connection with the triple murder in Coimbatore in which Subbarao and two others were done to death.

"FROM WHITEHALL TO DELHI"

AIM OF CONVENTION BILL

APPEAL TO YOUTH TO JOIN SABHA.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas addressed a gathering of youths of Bombay on Thursday evening on the necessity of starting a Youth Convention Sabha in the city to popularize the aims and objects of the Commonwealth of India Bill to the masses.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas at the outset explained the genesis of the Commonwealth of India Bill and the principles underlying it. He traced how the draft Commonwealth of India Bill had undergone criticism at the hands of various parties both in the press and on the platform, and how it was discussed by the Sub-committee of the All Parties Conference in Bombay and Delhi. Unfortunately the Bombay Conference was adjourned *sine die* for the questionn of the Hindu-Muslim Unity. Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas said what Mrs. Besant meant when she asserted that "now the time for construction was over and the time for agitation is come" was that as far as the formulation of their demands for Swaraj were concerned they had them embodied in the Bill, now was the time for them to agitate and popularize the aims of the Bill among the masses and get their support. The difference between the Congress-League Scheme and the Convention was that when the former was formulated, the legislature was not created while the Convention was signed by 225 members belonging to the present legislature or to the first legislature created by the Reform Act. This was, therefore, a draft Bill signed by the elected representatives of the people. It did not aim at piece meal reform nor did it expect a second instalment of the Reforms, but it aimed at getting a final Act from the British Parliament. The Bill had been based on the principle of self-determination. It safeguarded their right of making alterations in their Constitution and as such ought to get the support of all parties in the country. There might be some who might not see eye to eye with them but there ought not to be the slightest hesitation on the part of any in supporting the Bill. All that they were asked to do when they supported the Bill, was to stand for self-determination, financial separation from the British Parliament and introduction of a sufficient measure of Swaraj in every department of the life of the people, The Bill aimed at making the Executive responsible to the Legislature. The Indian Parliament as conceived by the Bill would consist of two bodies—the lower house or the House of Commons corresponding to the present Legislative Assembly and an upper house or the Senate answering to the present Council of State. The lower house would be fully elected, the principle of nomination being done away with. The Senate would be only an advisory body with no power over the purse. The Government of the country would be carried by the Cabinet consisting of the members from the party in majority headed by a premier, who would be responsible to the popular elected lower house. The Viceroy under the Bill would be a constituted Monarch very much the same as the King-Emperor, shorn of the vetoing power, except in the matter of defence. This power of vetoing on the question was deliberately retained for the present, for the policy of the British Government had been to deliberately emasculate the whole nation from the results of which they have yet been suffering. It was hinted by a local paper that the capacity of shouldering the burden of national defence was the chief criterion of Swaraj. Mr. Jamnadas's theory was it was the control over their finances that mattered most to them at present. He agreed with Dr. Besant that their financial situation had reached such a level that unless they took it in their hands, their country was on the verge of a fall. The financial policy followed by the British, from the time of Warren Hastings down to the time of Sir Basil Blackett, was to replenish the British treasury at the exploitation of the Indian exchequer.

FROM WHITEHALL TO DELHI.

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas said that the Convention did not leave the Hindu-Muslim question untouched. They had done away with the Communal representation while they meant to reserve seats. The members would be elected by both the Hindu and the Muslim electors but a certain number of seats would be reserved for Muslims so that the representatives would not play to communal tunes but would have to remember that they had been returned on both Muslim and Hindu votes. Mr. Jamnadas then summed up the special features of the Bill. The Bill, he said, aimed at transferring all the powers from the Secretary of State at Whitehall to Delhi in Indian hands. It gave them the power to shape their financial policy and lastly it gave them the power to make amendments or alterations in the constitution and not to look up to the British Parliament for their constitution.

The speaker then wound up his speech by exhorting the youths to join the Youth Convention Sabha. "I want your support to the Bill," concluded Mr. Jamnadas "not by mere agreeing with its provisions, but by working intensely for making the Bill popular among the masses. It is for the youth to bear the brunt of the Bill on their shoulders. It was the same thing when they started the Home Rule agitation. Their task now is easier. They must go out in the country, in the villages, in the talukas, and in the cities and explain to the people the ideas underlying the bill and how it means at changing the whole aspect of their life by making them independent and free."

A Youth Convention Sabha was then started for the city with Mr. Jamnadas as Chairman. Thirty-one members showed their inclination to join the Sabha.

A public meeting under the Youth Convention Sabha is to be called on Monday next to explain the Commonwealth of India Bill to the general public.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas writes that with a view to popularise the Commonwealth of India Bill formulated by the National Convention, to be presented to the British Parliament, probably through the medium of the Labour Party in Great Britain, and with a view to start a propaganda in Bombay, it is necessary to reorganise the National Home Rule League, the members of which believe in the leadership of Dr. Besant, and also to form Convention Sabhas with the sole purpose of carrying out this object through the medium of lectures, leaflets, etc., a meeting of the members of the National Home Rule League, and, all those persons who wish to work or encourage the work for the early achievement of Swaraj, is called on Monday the 27th instant at 6/45 p.m. (S.T.) at China Baug, Girgaum Back Road to form Convention Sabhas, and to discuss the ways and means of carrying on the propaganda effectively in this province.

MATERNITY BENEFIT BILL.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE'S VIEWS.

The Assistant Secretary of the Social Service League Bombay has addressed a letter to the Director of the Labour Office, Bombay stating that the Managing Committee of the League has considered the Maternity Benefit Bill introduced by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly and the papers circulated therewith at its meeting held on 17th April, 1925, and that he is asked to forward its views as given below:—

(1) The Managing Committee re-affirms its views on the Bill which were forwarded to the Government of Bombay on the 4th December 1924.

(2) As regards the new points raised by the Government of India the Committee feels that any legislation of this type must necessarily be Central.

(3) As regards the second new point raised by the Government of India relating to the application of the provisions of the Bill to Estates, the Committee re-affirms its view that all Estates which are regulated in some way by legislation should be brought under the scope of this Bill. The Assam Labour Emigration Act applies only to Bengal, Assam, U. P., C. P., and the Districts of Ganjam in Madras but it can be made applicable by its Section (1) sub-Section (2) to any Province in British India. Plantations in Madras are regulated by Madras Planters' Labour Act which should be included in the Bill as suggested by us previously.

(4) The Committee has carefully considered the views of the Government of Bombay and several associations in the presidency which have opposed this Bill and it feels that the objections taken are not valid and the difficulties pointed out not so serious as to justify opposition to this Bill. The Committee feels that the Government of Bombay in including only the opinions of those associations which have opposed the Bill with their letter to the Government of India have not treated with fairness those associations and bodies who were in favour of the Bill. The Governmente of Bombay have also not taken any notice of the public meetings held in Bombay in support of this Bill. The Committee feels that the Government of Bombay ought to have consulted some womens' organisations. Their failure in this respect is inexplicable.

(5) As the Bombay Government had not taken any objection to giving leave with full pay to their women employees who belong to the educated and middle classes, it is somewhat surprising that they should object to the same principle being observed in the case of working class women. The attitude of the Government of Bombay in suggesting difference of treatment to be given to educated middle class women and to the working class women is very regrettable. The principle that th burden of any special risk incidental to an industry should fall upon that industry has the support of men like Earl of Oxford. The Committee also points out that there is nothing in Mr. Joshi's Bill which will prevent any local Government making contributions to the Maternity Benefit Fund. If there is any doubt on this point the Bill may be altered to make the point clear. The only necessary condition is that the distribution of the Fund should not be left to the individual employers as is done in the case of compensation for accidents. This is necessary in order to prevent women being dismissed after they become eligible for maternity benefit.

(6) As regards the objection raised that the Bill is in advance of public opinion, the Committee feels that the view of the Government of Bombay is not based upon facts. The Bombay Legislative Council has already passed a resolution in favour of the principle of the Bill. The Committee hopes that the Government of Bombay does not consider the Bombay Legislative Council as being not representative of the public opinion in the Presidency. Moreover a public meeting was held under the auspices of 15 womens' organisations in support of this Bill. We have not yet found any organisation which may not be regarded as employers' organisation which is not in favour of this Bill, it is regretable that the Government of Bombay have identified themselves only with the opinon of the employers' organisations.

(7) The view expressed by the Government of Bombay by implication that ten hours work in factory or work on a mine underground without any limit to the daily hours is a reasonable amount of active life for a pregnant woman and is beneficial to her, even during the period which is within six weeks of her confinement, will not be supported, in the opinion of this Committee by any medical authority and if the view of the Government of Bombay had been correct, the Washington Convention would not have been passed at all.

(8) The Committee does not find that there would be any difficulty about the examination of women by independent medical officers. The responsibility of producing a certificate according to rules made by Provincial Governments rests upon the woman who applies for maternity benefit. If she is unable to produce the certificate she will not get the benefit. But there will be no difficulty either to Government or to employers.

(9) As regards the view expressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that no compulsory provision of maternity benefit is likely to restrict the employment of women to a serious extent, the Committee is of opinion that it is not based on proper foundation. According to the investigations made it has been found that in India one woman out of 10 employed in the industries concerned will become eligible for maternity benefit within a period of one year. This has been the experience of those in charge of the voluntary maternity benefit funds which have been so far in existence in India. And as the maximum period for the maternity benefit suggested is three months and as the maternity benefit may not exceed the full wages for the period of absence, the total maximum burden of this measure cannot be more than 2½ per cent. rise in the wages of women workers. No body can suggest that this small rise in the wages of women workers will necessitate the restriction of the employment of women.

(10) The Committee thinks that the objection raised by the Ahmedabad Mill-Owners' Association that women receiving maternity benefits may take up hard work in their villages does not show proper realization of the condition of women in advanced state of pregnancy. Women may do some light domestic work even up to the time of confinement; but it is unthinkable that a woman should willingly undertake hard labour within 6 weeks of her confinement if she is given maternity benefit.

(11) The Committee hopes that the Government of Bombay will now reconsider their decision and support the principle of this Bill.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

NAVY AND MARINES DRAW WITH ARMY.

LONDON, April 22.

At Portsmouth in Inter-Services Association Football Championship final, the Navy and Marines drew with the Army, the score being two goals all. The Navy thus wins the Championship.

The match was played in fine weather before a moderate attendance. Two minutes from the start the Navy took the lead. Tandy, taking advantage of the weak clearance by the Army backs in the goal mouh, scored with a snap shot. Both teams were playing keenest football. Five minutes from the interval, Fitzgerald equalised with a fine first-time shot. At half time the teams were level at one goal all. The Navy opened the second half in a dashing style, and shots rained upon Murray, the Army goalkeeper. After twenty minutes, Davidson broke through, and scored for the Navy, but Fitzerald soon equalised from a shot at close range. The match thus ended in a draw each side having scored two goals.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, April 22

The following are results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division—Bolton six, Blackburn nil.

Second Division—Manchester United one, Southampton one Blackpool four, Port Vale one.

Third Division (Southern section Bournemouth nil, Queen's Park Rangers two.

(Northern section) Hartlepools one, Durham nil, Accrington two, Tranmere one.

Scottish League Kilmarnock four, St. Johnstone nil, Airdrieonians one, Dundee one.—Reuter.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

WON BY GREEK BACHELOR.

STARTING PRICES

The starting prices on the City and Suburban handicap wer as follows:—25 to 1 against Greek Bachelor, 50 to 1 against Mademoiselle M, 10 to 1 against D'Orsay.

18 ran. Won by half a length, one and a half length between the second and third. Time: two minutes five and three-fifths seconds. The runners were identical with the probables.

RACE DETAILS

In a straggling start, Mademeiselle M settled down to lead from Condover, Greek Bachelor and D'Orsay. The Favourite Tapin, did not get too well away. At Tottenham Corner, Mademoiselle M was still leading, followed by Brimstone, Condover, Greek Bachelor, D'Orsay and Tapin. When close to home, Greek Bachelor challenged and won a great race Tapin was fourth.—Reuter's Special.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

The entries for the Harwood League this season have surpassed last year's by three and probably a few trial games will have to be played among the new-comers to decide those which will be accepted. A few of the old teams will not be seen this year while some teams will make their debut.

A Swiss Football Club has been formed and has been training assiduously for the past few months under the coaching of Staff Sergeant Mitten. Other new teams will be the Bombay Battalion A. F. I. who are said to be fairly good, the "Times of India," and the Byculla Y. M. C. A.

The G. I. P. All Blacks will play under the name of G. I. P. "B" while the "Staff" have made various adjustments and will appear as the Army Details. The Hindu Gymkhana have not tendered their application for admittance.

The entries to date are:—

Bombay Gymkhana "A" and "B", West Yorks "A" and "B", Y. M. C. A. "A" and "B", B. B. R. A. "A" and "B", Nos. 7 and 7 Batteries Royal Artillery, Army Details, G. I. P. "A" and "B" City Police, Bombay Battalion A. F. I. Colaba United, "Times of India" Y. M. C. A. Byculla, the Swiss F. C.

ANNUAL MEETING OF W. I. F. A.

The Annual Meeting of the Western India Football Association was held in the Royal Insurance Buildings at Church Gate Street at which Mr. Kay presided.

The audited accounts for the year ending 31st March 1925, contained in the report of the Council, showed a net income of Rs. 1,981-2-9, Rs. 7,839-14-1 in all had been distributed among charities, those who benefitted being:—the Ex. Service Association, the Y. W. C. A., St. George's Nursing Association, St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind, the Bombay European Relief Association, St. George's Home and Nursery, the Ackworth Leper Asylum, and the Indian Red Cross Society.

An important item of annual expenditure was the erection and subsequent demolition of a temporary stand on the Cooperage, but it was hoped that arrangements would be made to allow the construction of a permanent one which would eliminate a large slice of the expenses in future years.

Mr. Kay was re-elected President, the other officers being Messrs. A. C. Henricks, F. W. Petch, Lieut. Col. A. W. Spencer and Capt. E. J. Headlam as vice-presidents; Mr. G. D. Robinson, hon. secretary. Mr. W. D. Read, hon. treasurer; Sir H. Ford and Mr. F. W. Thornbeck, members of the Council. The following were nominated members of the Council:—Messrs. G. W. Bennett, A. Terry and G. R. Jones.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1925.

EVENING MEMORIES.

"The whole lesson of my public life has been that extremism however captivating does not pay in the long run." So writes Sir Surendranath Banerjea towards the close of the Reminiscences he has just now published under the caption "A Nation in Making" (Oxford University Press, Rs. 10/8). Instead of extremism, he commends prudence as the sovereign virtue in politics. Since extremism is left undefined, it is treated by Sir Surendranath as the vulgar antithesis of prudence, and the didactic portions of the book are not a little marred by the inconsequential meanings attached to the term extremist. The reputation of Sir Surendranath's Reminiscences is however safe because it is only towards the end that he realises himself to be the Nestor of Indian politics. It is in the main a narrative of public agitation in India since the founding of the National Congress. Surendranath Banerjea sought to end his career as an administrator, but his real mission was that of an agitator and the services he did in his innate capacity constitute his title to fame and gratitude. During the best part of his life he was an agitator, and the change came so suddenly that his arrested poise suggests the picture of a gladiator petrified at the moment of a sinewy stroke. The last chapter of his life appears like a date and irregular entry in a history of exceptional power and purpose. He writes his Reminiscences without a trace of the heavy Victorian rhythm usually associated with his language; it is limpid, fascinating, and there is no suggestion of the polysyllabic crash dear to elder orators. Surendranath began his public life in 1875, his only asset being his patriotism and personality. He had been dismissed from the Indian Civil Service for a technical offence and he had been excluded from the English bar. He was in worldly ruin. A friend advised him to migrate to Australia and leave the future to Providence, but Providence had a better plan. Surendranath's rise to power was phenomenal, for in ten years he was an acknowledged leader who in the sphere of education and politics had focussed all the emotional fervour of Bengal and galvanised the younger generation into the spirit of revolt. He was the monstrous extremist of his time." "I soon popularised Mazzini among the young men of Bengal. No dire consequences followed, for the conditions that create the revolutionary spirit were wanting." The first two generations of English-educated Indians were finding their place in Society, and the avenues of life were uncongested. Political life was placid and Government servants used to attend political meetings. Surendranath was almost the first to burst on that silent sea. What appears commonplace now was sensationally novel then. When the Civil Service question was canvassed by Surendranath all over India it occurred to him to carry the agitation to England The political world hailed it as an inspired idea." The idea of a deputation to England causes a smile of haughty scepticism in the present-day firebrand. Surendranath was viewed by officials as a pestilence and a portent. He stumped all over England, he built up the Ripon College, he became the tribune of the student-world. When he became the editor of the "Bengali" he had a new weapon of agitation and Surendranath stood for Surrender-Not.

When in 1886, the Congress met Surendranath was an All-India figure. He organised the scheme of provincial conferences and city associations; social reform with him was a satellite-interest. The distinguished author recalls the incidents of the famous contempt case which sent him to jail. One Mr. Justice Norris functioning in court demanded the production of *a saligram* or stone-idol as an exhibit, Babu Mohan Das, Mr. C. R. Das' father, condemned the judge for his lack of consideration in his journal, and Surendranath wrote an editorial of florid invective in the "Bengali." He was hauled up for contempt and sent to jail. Towards the close of the volume, the author gets bitter over the turbulence of non-cooperating youth but it is interesting to note that when the contempt-proceedings took place the court-premises were besieged by young men inclined to give a demonstration. "One of those rowdy youths" writes Sir Surendranath "was Asutosh Mukherjea subsequently so well-known as a judge of the High Court and as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University." Such is the monotony of experience that when the Calcutta students demonstrated against Mr. C. R. Das' arrest, Sir Asutosh Mukherjea shook the finger of warning at them in grisly rage. The second grand tour of Surendranath in the country followed the Ilbert Bill controversy. He presided over the Congress at Poona, Mr. Ranade having selected him. Those were days of leisurely courtesy and he took four hours to deliver his speech. The prize for lengthy utterance from the Congress gadi should be divided among him, Mrs. Besant and Mr. Mahomed Ali. He went again to England for deputational work and it was on that occasion that he routed a scion of the Cecils at the Oxford Union. Eardley Norton who listened, called Surendranath's speech as one of the greatest feats in the language. When good times came, they celebrated boons and thanked the Viceroy, and life was an active round of memorials, demonstrations, conferences, protests, thanksgiving. Lytton depressed them, Ripon buoyed them; and Surendranath's evening-memories revive old figures who filled the stage of those by-gone days. At each milestone he lingers wistfully recalling the old, old familiar faces. The partition of Bengal enlivens the drama and the story henceforth is one of vivid sensation. He was an agitator of tremendous resources. The arrests of Barisal, the deportations and the battle of the Government against the oral profanity behind the cry "Bandemataram," form a chapter of bureaucratic stupidity. People shouted as they pleased and it was echoed at Surat. The author treads the events rather gingerly when the description is about boycott and passive resistance. When Sir Alexander Mackenzie curbed the Corporation, twenty-eight of them resigned in protest; but when the same course was suggested in connection with the Partition, they wilted. The author says: "The obvious objection to the resignation of our seats on the local bodies and the magisterial benches was that they afforded an opportunity of serving our countrymen, etc., etc." We all know the difference, but such are the fluctuations of political sagacity.

Reminiscences are not history and therefore we are not surprised at gaps; but between the break-up of Surat and the arrivals of Mrs. Besant, there is a total blank, we don't know why. The chapter on the Revolutionary movement in Bengal is utterly inadequate. He says that from the "lawlessness and violence" of the Surat Congress and the Midnapore Conference, flowed the spirit of anarchism and he startles the readers with a bomb outrage. He owes them an explanation or a preface. He is restful and complaisant over his work in the Imperial Legislative Council, but he is only a pleasant narrator of known events who does not season the tale with any revelations. With the advent of Mr. Montagu on the scene, the agitator seemed quiet and constructive. Many overtures were, it would seem, made to him about joining the Home Rule League, but he says he was adamant; there is no explanation clearing his prejudice. The Montagu Scheme caused the secession of the Moderates from the Congress and the great agitator was seized with the idea of responsibility. Repeating his favourite contention that the Moderates saved the Reforms, he points out the merit of the action. The scheme was there and "there being no other scheme to take its place the prospects of responsible Government would thus (i.e through rejection) have been indefinitely postponed." Hence they accepted it thankfully. It is the convex of the psychology which makes Mr. Jinnah say that the "closing down" of the legislatures through obstruction would leave a void in India and so we must get on treasuring thte little we have. The Nationalist viewpoint is that no bread is better than half a stone and that we are richer with empty pockets than counterfeit coin. That is a digression. The closing chapters of the Book deal with the Surendranath Ministry and the author delivers a bitter, almost spiteful, condemnation of the Swarajists. Where he condemns the election of Mr. Das to the mayoralty of the Calcutta Corporation the ex-Minister transgresses the bounds of decency, but it is the voice of an old man in a fret. Sir Surendranath Banerjea may however consider himself a happy man, though power departed from him when he mistook his mission late in life. He has persuaded himself that in diarchy there is the partial fruition of the hopes of the pioneer-band of workers to whom he belongs. His eyes have seen at least part of the Salvation of his country. In that opinion has the Mazzinian idealist found peace; we wish it were based on less slender presumption.

OPIATING ASIA.

Though Sir Basil Blackett well-informed as he is, is ignorant of the reasons which prompted the withdrawal of the American delegation from the Geneva Conference, the sory of the abortive Opium Conference is not unknown to the Indian public. That Conference, it is no secret, failed to devise concerted and effective measures to limit the production, manufacture and export of opium for the medicinal and scientific needs of the world because of the obduracy and self-interest of "India," that is, the bureaucracy, nobly supported by her political step-father, Britain. But often enough, unforeseen and subtle good results from what are obvious failures for immediate and practical purposes. Such, in fact, was the Geneva Conference. As we pointed out in these columns at the time, though the Conference was a fisco, it had two indirect consequences which, though naturally ignored by the officialised Reuter, and the morally opiated press of Europe were distinctly helpful to India. One was the formation of a solid phalanx of the Asiatic nations led by America against the opium-interests of the West; the other was an exposure, the first of its kind at an international gathering, of the colossal hoax of India's "representation" and of her political impotence which makes her submit to the stigma attaching her for her responsibility in perpetuating a poisoneus traffic. In the current number of the "Contemporary Review," Mr. Alexander, the well-known Quaker who read Gandhiji's telegram to the Geneva Conference voicing the informed and representative public opinion of India on the opium policy, contributes an interesting article on "Asia's Struggle Against Opium." The title itself is suggestive and bears out our contention that the real attitude of Asia towards the question of the suppression of opium-smoking and opium-production was unequivocally shown at the Conference not altogether to the credit of the European nations. It has been insinuated, mainly by the British Press and politicions, that the American delegation was utilising the League of Nations' machinery for quite irrelevant purposes. The "New Statesman," for example, argued not long ago that the American authorities looked upon the opium problem as a "moral" question—the quotation marks are meant to ridicule this view—partly because of their "Puritan" tradition and partly because of the vile misuse which Americans themselves make of the ultimate derivatives of the poppy seed. The truth seems to be precisely the reverse because, as Mr. Alexander points out, "the debased materialism, the economic imperialism, of Europe has prevented the machinery of the League from being used as effectively as the peoples of the East would have liked." The reason of this is not far to seek. As Dr. S. K. Datta in his able speech in the Assembly on the Opum Policy of the Government of India observed, "the conference was in essence a meeting of the wholesale and retail monopoly dealers in opium," who were either producers of opium or those allowing opium to be used—in other words, a body of representatives of those who had very large financial interests in the opium trade. Consequently, the failure of the Conference showed how even in a secondary and non-political matter affecting purely the health and morality of nations and involving no issue of honour or rights of Great Powers, the League has not been able to free itself from the shackles of financial interests which mutilate and delay imperative social reform. On the other hand, Asia who is permitted the luxury of addiction to a habit which is a criminal offence in Europe has vindicated her reputation by demanding an enlightened and bold policy. Aptly does Mr. Alexander remark, Europe may yet learn from Asia.

Not less important, from the Indian viewpoint, was the realisation on the part of the Conference of the true character of India's representation or misrepresentation at Imperial and international assemblages. Last year, so moderate-minded a person as Pandit Malaviya characterised such representation as a fraud practised upon the civilised world; the epithet is not strong when we remember the infamy earned by India through the obstructionist manoeuvres of "India" at the successive Opium Conferences. Mr Alexander anxious to discover the data in support of the Government of India's case that there is no opium vice in India complains that there is nothing more recent to which the Government refer than a disorderly chaotic report of a Royal Commission of 1893-4 and an India Office pamphlet miscalled the "Truth about Opium." Dr. Datta called that report a gospel of the Finance Department though he doubted whether the Finance Member himself had read it; anyway, the Commission being, as Mr. Alexander emphasises, the handiwork of "a powerful alien Government whose interests were known to be associated with the opium revenue," much of the evidence submitted to it is invalidated and its conclusions vitiated by fundamental bias. Mr. Alexander, on the contrary, goes to the report of the Opium Enquiry Committee to show how perversely exaggerated the contention of the Government apologists is that the Indian masses know how to use opium without abusing it and what harmful effects the addiction to opium has on the Assamese population. As Mr. Andrews has shown in his admirable memorandum on the subject, while the League of Nations regards 6 seers per 10,000 of the population as an adequate consumption of opium, in India the consumption in Calcutta is 143, in Rangoon 108, in Bombay 43, and in Ahmedabad 42 per 10,000 The consumption is largest in industrial cities because, as Mr. Alexander realises, children are doped with *balagolis* or opium pills, often "to appease hunger." Such is the growing prosperity of the Indian masses protected from exploitation by the "Pax Brittanica," and such is the zeal of social amelioration that the Bombay Government see nothing wrong in legalising the drugging of children while patronising baby-weeks. Mr. Alexander outlines the attitude of Provincial Councils, of the All-India Congress-Committee, and the National Congress, and of the Liberal Federation as well as of a person unconcerned with politics like Rabindranath Tagore to illustrate the prevailing trend of public opinion on the question. Sir Basil Blackett and his friends, forgetting that there was a man named Gokhale who protested in his budget speeches year after year against the opum policy of the Government, naively plead that there is no public opinion in the country. It is a curious arithmetic which seeks to arrive at a total by gradually subtracting every single part of it and to argue that there is no public opinion after carefully ignoring the successive and different sections of it and refusing to listen to their voice is neither ingenious nor honest. Such an attitude, however, is not accidental. Sir Basil Blackett, when repeatedly reminded of the discrepancy between bureaucratic policy and national viewpoint, replied, in a light-hearted and irresponsible manner, that "there are usually in most countries bodies which oppose Government." Mr. Alexander is nearer the mark when he interprets that discrepancy as due to a "profound difference in outlook between Anglo-Indian officialdom and the new Indian nationalism." What is more, it is the result of a condition exactly the opposite of that described by Sir Basil: that in India the governing bureaucracy is a body opposed to public opinion, being neither amenable nor responsible to the nation. Hence the opium traffic is continuel not, as Gandhiji said, because India wishes but because she is helpless.

Notes of the Day.

United Labour.

In February the Trade Union International at Amsterdam passed a resolution embodying a compromise between two conflicting views regarding the entry of the Russians. This was the first important step towards bridging the gulf between the two important groups of International Labour which owed allegiance to the Amsterdam and Moscow International respectively. The resolution while it opened the door for the Russians to enter, made an announcement of their wish to do so a condition precedent to the International meeting them in Conference. The Russians were hardly likely to accept this condition, but the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress made the path easier for them by appointing seven delegates to meet representatives from Russia for the specific purpose of discussing the best action which could be taken to comply with the Amsterdam resolution. The Conference met during the first week of this month and reached an agreement in favour of joint efforts to induce the Amsterdam International to agree to a free, unconditional and immediate Conference with the representatives of the Russian Trade Union movement, closer relations between the British and Russian Trade Union movements by free exchange of information and establishment of a joint advisory council consisting of a chairman and secretaries, and three members from each movement. This agreement has now been ratified by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and, with its endorsement by the Trade Union Congress in September next, and the International Conference, the European Trade movement will once again present a united front in its attempt to secure justice for the workers.

Rescue the Perishing.

In "Young India", Mahatma Gandhi publishes a moving appeal on behalf of girls who are by custom doomed to a life of corruption. To remedy the evil, public opinion should be followed by the service of rescue-workers. A remarkable institution called the Hindu Yuvathi Saranayalam is conducting rescue-operations at Madras and the success of the work calls for commendation. The institution is trying to strengthen itself and we hope there will be sympathisers to encourage the good work. The Saranayalam is now sheltering sixteen inmates who have been redeemed from the prospect of evil repute. The work of the institution is divided into moral, general and vocational education. The latter forms an important curriculum, so that girls, when grown up, may if necessary, make their own living and not be driven again out of starvation, to the very cursed life from which they were rescued. This branch comprises hand-spinning, hand-weaving, painting, basket-making, gardening, etc. Much of the success of the institution is due to the selfless enterprise of Sreemati Yamini Purna Tilakamma who is a gifted social worker. She is well-known in Telugu districts as a speaker of compelling power and she is now on a visit to Bombay to mobilise support for the Saranayalam. Those interested in the work will hear from Sreemathi Tilakamma if they address her a card c/o Post Box 677, Bombay. Mahatma Gandhi not long ago visited the institution and he spoke in very high terms of Sreemathi Tilakamma's devotion to the cause and the success she is making of a labour of love.

Terminal Tax or Town Duties?

A question of considerable importance to the commercial public of Bombay which the Municipal Corporation will soon be called upon to consider is whether to substitute a non-refundable Terminal Tax for the present refundable Town Duties. The method of collection of Town Duties and of refunds has always been a source of irritation, inconvenience and harassment to the merchants concerned and the agitation which gathered strength about two years ago has practically been going on for about two decades against this particular form of taxation. For one thing, an invidious distinction was made between exporters by sea and exporters by rail to the advantage of the former and to the disadvantage of the latter and this gave rise to the natural suspicion that the Municipal Corporation, or at least its Executive, was inclined to be tender towards big exporting firms which were mostly European. This distinction was abolished only last year by a resolution after a strong fight by the Indian commercial community. The duties as levied still are not approved by the commercial community, and if the figures of import and export trade of Bombay are examined, it will be found that the Corporation derives a large rrevenue from these Town Duties than it is entitled to,—which shows that merchants find the method of refunds so vexatious and inconvenient that they rather forego these refunds than claim them. The question of substituting a Terminal Tax for such Town Duties was brought to a head by the necessity which the Municipal Corporation felt for additional revenues. Town Duties are at present levied on grain, flour, wines and spirits, beer, sugar, ghee, timber and firewood and brought in a net revenue of Rs. 16,62,000 in 1923-24. When the Corporation thought of having a terminal tax in place of the town duties, the Committee appointed by it for this purpose prepared a schedule adding more articles, in all about 35, estimated to bring in a revenue of Rs. 35 lakhs. It appears that both the Indian and the English Chambers of Commerce have supported the principle of Terminal Tax, but the commercial community naturally does not approve of the Municipality taking more revenue from trade than it used to do under the system of Town Duties.

Handicap Against Trade.

The Terminal Tax has advantages over Town Duties, but these advantages should not be purchased at the cost of additional burdens upon the trading community. The fact, again must not be lost sight of that the Port of Karachi is now gaining in strength, importance and prominence very fast and already some portion of Bombay trade is diverted to that port. About 1,500,000 bales of cotton claimed as the natural monopoly of Bombay have been diverted to Karachi this year because, it is said, of the higher rates charged by the local Port Trust. It is feared that if the Municipal Corporation comes down upon trade with its proposals for a bigger revenue, the step may act as a greater handicap against the Port of Bombay. The Bombay Port Trust, we consider to be the principal delinquent in this matter, for its expenses have risen enormously and to meet the expenses its rates have also been increased proportionately. The safest and soundest course, in view of all these conflicting aims and interests, will be to adopt the principle of Terminal Tax but to see that it is not used for the purpose of getting larger revenue by the Municipal Corporation. The revenue from the Town Duties is about Rs. 16 lakhs or, say, in good years Rs. 20 lakhs, and the schedule for the Terminal Tax may be so arranged as to bring in a revenue of not more than Rs. 20 lakhs. If such a course is adopted, it will allay the prevailing apprehension regarding the harm likely to be caused to the trade interests of the city and the port.

TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON.

ALLEGED GERMAN CHEKA

3 RINGLEADERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LEIPZIG, April 23.

Three ringleaders of the so-called German Cheka including the Russian General, M. Skolewski, have been sentenced to death and others sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment ranging from 15 years to six months.—Reuter.

The following Reuter's cable from Leipzig, dated February 11 is reproduced for ready reference, on the subject.

"Remarkable allegations were made in the trial for high treason of sixteen Communists, including a general of the Russian Red Army, to the effect that they were agents of Soviet Russia who endeavoured to start a Bolshevik Cheka in Germany.

Neumann, an ex-official of the Communist Party, whom the Communists declared to be a spy, deposed that a revolutionary military committee was formed in Germany in 1923 to purchase weapons with money supplied by the Russian Embassy in Berlin. He alleged that he himself once received 25,000 American dollars for that purpose. He also received instructions to get rid of General von Seeckt, the late Herr Hugo Stinnes and other prominent industrialists.

Neumann declared that the meeting of the Communist leaders in 1923 planned an armed outbreak, including a march on Berlin, and that several Reichstag Deputies were implicated in it. He added that in accordance with instructions he had obtained phials of typhus and dysentery bacilli for use in food."

INCREASE OF 10,000 IN ARMY.

PERMISSION GRANTED TO BULGARIA.

LONDON, April 23.

The Conference of Ambassadors has granted Bulgaria permission to increase her army to 10,000 until the end of May.—Reuter.

FRENCH CHAMBER.

HERRIOT ELECTED PRESIDENT.

PARIS April 23.

M. Herriot has been elected President of the Chamber by 266 votes to 1.—Ruter.

REVISION OF CUSTOMS TARIFF.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES' REPORT.

CAPE TOWN, April 22.

The report of the Board of Industries on the revision of the customs tariff says that within the limits of the rebate of £300,000 which will be granted to Britain, the Board has carefully selected items of the tariff which the British Board of Trade had reported to be most valuable to British industries. The existing three per cent. preference was represented as ineffective in many cases in face of the keen competition from Germany, the United States, France, Belgium, etc. Therefore, the Board considered the granting of a larger preference on a few items. The Board retained the three per cent. rebate on iron and steel machinery and implements, in view of the necessity of maintaining a keen competition between Britain, the United States and Germany. A preferential rebate on motor cars was not provided because the duty was a very important source of revenue, and three or even five per cent. was ineffective in competition with American cars.—Reuter.

RAMAINS OF LORD RAWLINSON.

LANDED AT PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, April 23.

The remains of Lord Rawlinson reached Spithead from India on Board the Transport Assaye. The coffin was transferred into the Destroyer "Torbay" and then landed at Portsmouth dockyard, this afternoon.—Reuter.

GLOBE TROTTERS ON BYKES

LEAVE AMRITSAR FOR KAPURTHALA.

AMRITSAR, April 22.

Ugnie Gibelli, an Italian youth of about 25 and Anton Kundinger, a Czechoslovakian youth of 19, who commenced their world tour on bicycles, arrived here thet other day, after plodding their way through the sandy tracts of Montgomery, Malakand, Bahawalpur and Multan. The former commenced his journey from Brazil in 1920 while the latter traversed South Africa in the same year when they met at Beirut and decided to join forces. Both of them have, in the course of their Indian travel, picked up many words of Hindusthani and could speak some typical sentences with fluency. Quaintly dressed they said they had a hospitable reception throughout in India and were helped in every possible manner by officials and non-officials both European and Indian. Now-a-days, they travelled generally at night, owing to great heat durmg the day. They left for Kapurthala last night.

SIRDAR'S MURDER.

CONFESSIONS OF ACCUSED

ALLEGED SECRET SOCIETY.

CAIRO, April 23.

The judicial authorities have published a murder, and a lawyer and a Government summary of the confessions of some of the nine accused, who were yesterday indicted in connection with the murder of the late Sirdar, Sir Lee Stack, which show the existence of a secret society for the organisation of political crimes, called the "Society of Vengeance," of which two students and two artisans who will be charged with official who will be charged with complicity were members. It appears from the confessions that following the failure of conversations between Zaglul Pasha and Mr. Mac Donald in London, the conspirators met at the lawyer's house and decided to commit a political murder, choosing the Sirdar as their victim. The police today arrested a railway workshops employee named Haj Ahmad, at his domicile where they discovered a revolver and a quantity of ammunition of the type used in the six outrages. Further developments are probable. Indications point to the police finally getting to the root of the things.—Reuter.

IRISH FREE STATE BUDGET.

DUTY ON TEA, COCOA AND COFFEE ABOLISHED.

LONDON, April 23.

The Irish Free State budget provides for a reduction of income-tax to four shillings and abolishes the duty on tea, cocoa, coffee and chicory and Imperial preference on sugar.—Reuter.

REMISSIONS OF DUTY.

TAKE EFFECT FROM MAY 6TH.

LONDON, April 22.

The various remissions in the Irish customs duties will be effective from 6th May. The sugar duty has been reduced to the flat rate of a penny a pound. The Finance Minister stated that Government had accepted the proposals of the Belgian group whereby Government would aid the establishment of beet sugar industry by means of a remission of excise duties or a subsidy of £1,961,000 for a decade. If the experiment failed the loss would fall on the company which was putting up the capital.—Reuter.

IRISH CONVICTS IN ENGLISH JAILS.

JUDGMENT.

A LONDON, April 22.

After two days' hearing the High Court has discharged the *rule nisi* for Habeas Corpus on behalf of Maguire, mentioned in a cable of 30th March. Chief Justice Hewart passng judgment, expressed the opinion that provisions of the Penal Servitude Act made it clear that Maguire's detention in Maidstone gaol was lawful.—Reuter.

The message referred to above is reproduced blow:—

"The first step in the test case affecting numerous Irishmen imprisoned in English gaols was taken, to-day, at the King's Bench Division when Mr. Slesser applied for a writ of Habeas Corpus in connection with Maguire who was sentenced to four years' penal servitude in Belfast in 1923, and now incarcerated in Maidstone gaol. The justice of the conviction was not questioned but the issued raised was whether a person convicted in Ireland could be legally imprisoned in England. The writ was granted an will be argued at he beginning of the next session."

ZEEBRUGGE MEMORIAL.

UNVEILED BY BELGIAN KING.

BRUGES, April 22.

The arrival of a distinguished party from England, including Sir Roger and Lady Keyes, the Earl and Countess of Cavan, Sir Fabian and Lady Ware and Viscount Burnham marks the beginning of several days of Anglo-Belgian demonstration, central item in which is the unveiling by King Albert, to-morrow, of the imposing memorial at Zeebrugge on anniversary of the attack on the mole.—Reuter's Special.

ZEEBRUGGE, April 22

The sky was cloudy and the weather was threatening when the cruiser "Caledon" bringing 250 heroes of the historic attack on Mole arrived here at 10-30 this morning from Dover and exchanged salutes with the batteries on the shore and the ships in the harbour. There was an imposing scene round the memorial, which is a seventy foot granite column surmounted with the figures of George Dragon inscribed with "St. George for England". A large force of troops with tin helmets and Belgian Blue Jackets were drawn up on each side. The King and Queen of Belgians immediately arrived from Brussels and laid the wreath inscribed with "Albert and Elisabeth" at the foot of the monument.

After unveiling the memorial King Albert, speaking first in French and then in English, paid homage to the great heroes whose feat in arms would rank among the highest records in the British Navy.

Lord Emmot, Chairman of the Zeebrugge memorial Fund, replying mentioned that the memorial was erected by the joint efforts of the Belgian and British donors, including the inhabitants of the British Dominions and possessions overseas who were among the persons who had contributed to considerable extent. There was a heavy rain and storm during the ceremony.—Reuter's Special.

COMING BACK.

LORD READING DENIES RUMOUR

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 23.

Lord and Lady Reading landed at Dover, to-day. Interviewed by Reuter, Lord Reading declined to make a statement on Indian affairs. He said he was glad to be in England again, though his stay was short. He had a good voyage but he was upset and shocked to hear the news of his brother's death.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 23.

Lord and Lady Reading reached Victoria Station this afternoon, accompanied by Sir Harcourt Butler. Lord Reading was given a rousing reception as he stepped from the train looking a picture of health. He was welcomed by Lord Birkenhead, Lord Winterton, Sir William Joynson Hicks on behalf of Government and also Lord Inchcape, Lord Cromer, Sir A. C. Chatterjee, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Alfred Mond, Sir John Simon, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Mahomed Rafique and a large gathering of India Office officials.

Interviewed by Reuter Lord Reading said the one thought uppermost in his mind was that he was glad to be back in England. He denied the rumour that he had severed his connection with India already. He had arranged to leave England for India on 24th July. He had simply come to England to discuss certain matters most important to India with the new Government.—Reuter.

CHESTER CONCESSIONS.

TO BE TAKEN OVER BY OTTOMAN AMERICAN COMPANY.

NEW YORK, April 22.

Directors of the Ottoman-American Development Company officially announce the acceptance of the offer of an English syndicate to take over the so-called Chester concessions in Turkey, including railway, oilmining and other concessions valued at a hundred million dollars.—Reuter.

SHAIKH OF MOHAMMERAH AND HIS SONS.

AN INCIDENT RECALLED.

The arrest of Sir Khazal Khan with two of his sons re-calls to mind an incident which occurred a little over three years ago in Nasiriyat-al-Ajam, the stronghold of the Bakhtiari Persians where a local sensation was caused by the issue of an edict from Mohammerah ordering the arrest of Sheikh Chasib, the eldest son of the Sheikh of Mohammerah who averred that his son was the chief instigator of a conspiracy that had been formed to depose and murder him.

The sensation was short lived for Sheikh Chasib who was then representing his father as the Governor of the District made his escape overnight with the aid of his loyal servants when news of his father's decision reached him. He was smuggled to Basrah where he sought the protection of the British Adviser who ultimately brought about a reconciliation between father and son.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE.

T. U. CONGRESS' RATIFICATION.

LONDON, April 22.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress has ratified the conclusions and recommendations of the Anglo-Russian Conference mentioned in a cable of 10th inst. Further steps which the Council may propose with the object of calling an International Conference to secure a united front on the part of Eurpean Trade Unions require the endorsement of the Trade Union Congress which meets at Scarborough in September.—Reuter's Special.

ALL OVER A WELL.

"HEADS BROKEN" IN COMMUNAL RIOT.

MADRAS, April 22.

A serious communal riot is reported to have occurred between Nadars on the one hand and other communities on the other, of Bodinaicknur Municipality, near Madura, resulting in the breaking of heads on both sides. A Nadar woman of the place had sunk a well for charitable purposes, and it was being used by all classes of people except Panchamas. On one occasion, as a result of agitation the well was declared as belonging to the Municipality. This was, however, resented by the Nadars who filed a suit against the Municipality. This was the ground of the quarrel. For the time being the matter has been settled by a Panchayet extraordinary convened for the occasion, consisting of 1,000 residents of the Municipality, the Nadars being fined Rs. 250 for misdemeanour.

COCHRAN'S APPLICATION GRANTED.

LONDON, April 22.

The Bankruptcy court has granted Cochran's application for discharge subject to the payment of judgment for a thousand pounds which will leave the assets free for distribution among his creditors.—Reuter's Special.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE

ELECTRICAL MEN ABSENT

RECRUITING GOING ON

LAHORE, April 23.

There is some improvement in the North Western Railway strike situation in Rawalpindi and Karachi to-day. At Rawalpindi over a thousand new men have been recruited and at Karachi large numbers of men belonging to carriage shops have come back to work.

At Lahore, the situation is more or less the same as yesterday except that about a third of the staff of the Electrical Department absented themselves to-day. But, the full power house staff are present and no dislocation has occurred. The railway authorities are receiving numerous offers of help from private individuals and retired railway servants and others. Direct recruiting is also proceeding satisfactorily.—A.P.

STRIKE IN AHMEDABAD.

MILL AUTHORITIES REFUSE TO TAKE STRIKERS BACK.

AHMEDABAD, April 23.

About four hundred men of the Spinning department of the Laxmi Cotton Mill have been on strike for the last six days. They complain about the treatment they receive at the hands of the spinning master. As soon as the Secretaries of the Labour Union came to know about the strike, they persuaded the men to resume work. The men are now ready to resume work, but the mill authorities refuse to take them back. The Secretaries of the Labour Union are negotiating with the mill authorities to take the men back.—A. P.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

JUNIOR BOYS TO BE RE-ENGAGED.

LONDON April 22.

After a conference of the Vicar of Finsbury, the Labour M.P., Mr. Thurtle, and a representative of the Ministry of Labour with Rear-Admiral Grant, the Managing Director of the Eastern Telegraph Company, the latter agreed to re-engage all junior boys on strike, and endeavour to re-engage as many of the seniors as possible.—Reuter's Special.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S STATEMENT.

M. L. A'S. CONTRADICTION.

MUZAFFARPUR, April 23.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, M. L. A., in the course of a statement to the press says that the statement of Pandit Motilal Nehru published in the newspapers to the effect that Independents in the Assembly opposed the Swarajist motion to omit the grant to the Railway Board in a body and voted solidly against it, is not quite correct. As a matter of fact three members of the Independent party, namely himself, Mr. Gangamand Singh and Mr. Bhabendra Chandra Roy, voted with Pandit Motilal Nehru, while three others namely, Messrs. K. C. Neogy, Kaminikumar Chanda and Rama Iyengar who were present in the Assembly did not vote either way.—A. P.

FORCED OUT COUNCILLORS.

FILE NOMINATION PAPERS.

NOAKHALI, April 22.

Babu Satyendra Mitter, a political prisoner, and a candidate for re-election to the Bengal Council from the non-Mahomedan constituency of Noakhali filed nomination paper to-day.

The Swarajist nominee, Babu Ananda Charan Roy, Pleader, also submitted his nomination paper, but only as a safeguard in the event of the rejection of Satyendra Mitter's nomination.

Babu Bharat Chandra Nath, pleader, Lakhmipur Bar, has also filed his nomination paper.—A. P.

INTER-DINING AND INTER-MARRIAGE

TAMIL NADU P. C. C'S MOVE.

MADRAS, April 23.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., as a member of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee has given notice of the following resolutions to be moved at the meeting of the Committee on the 29th instant:

"Emphasising religious neutrality in Indian politics in view of the fact that the Indian National Congress is a political body common to all Indians to whatever religion caste or community they may belong, the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee do resolve to observe strict neutrality in all political matters and in all institutions controlled or financed by it, to allow all members full freedom of action in all non-political matters such as common prayer, interdining and intermarriage."—A.P.

HAJ PILGRIMS.

IBN SAUD'S GUARANTEE

MUSLIMS' FAITH.

BOMBAY, April 23.

With reference to the decision of the Bombay Haj Committee to discourage Indian Mussalman pilgrims from proceeding on Haj pilgrimage this year, owing to the present state of affairs in Hedjaz, Maulvi Mahomed Shafee, M.L.A., who has come down to Bombay for making enquiries into the matter, has sent a telegram to the Honourable Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Member for Education of the Government of India, requesting him to obtain permission of the Government for pilgrim ships to proceed to the three ports, namely Kunfida, Rabigh and Leit, guaranteed to be safe by Ibn Saud. Maulvi Mahomed Shafi says in the course of his telegram that over 700 pilgrims are waiting for months in Bombay and adds that he is driven to the conclusions, after enquiries, that Hedjaz is in de facto possession of Ibn Saud, and that Amir Ali is besieged in Jeddah and Ibn's guarantee of safe journey of the Haj pilgrims to Mecca from the three ports should be taken as reliable. Maulvi Mahomed Shafee declares that Ibn Saud would be dealing a death blow to himself if that guarantee turned out to be unreliable.—A.P.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S VIEWS.

COLOMBO, 1st April.

The following news is taken from Australian papers which have arrived here:—

LONDON, 2nd April.

Speaking at a party meeting at Windsor Lord Birkenhead declared that there was some chance that Great Britain might lose that measure of trade preference which South Africa had accorded her hitherto and which had been of much value to Great Britain. He said that it was his duty to make plain that no British statesman would be entitled to complain, if there were a withdrawal of that preference. True Unionists had warned their political opponents consistently that the policy of the latter was jeopardising just the one market of the world which wished to trade with Great Britain in preference to trading with foreign countries. Speaking for himself he would consider that the deathknell had been sounded of the one hope which Great Britain had of building up commerce within the Empire if the refusal of preference, such as that which was suggested by South Africa, became general in various parts of the Empire.

REFORM OF THE UPPER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT

In the House of Lords last evening Lord Birkenhead made an interesting pronouncement in favour of the reform of the Upper House. He suggested that the second chamber should be limited to 500 members, of whom 120 should have held high political naval, or military positions and that other members should be coopted from members of the House of Lords, labour representation being secured. The lords of Parliament would not have hereditary rank. Ministers should be at liberty to address either House and there should be joint sessions in the event of serious differences arising. The certification of money bills should be entrusted to a joint body presided over by the Speaker of the House of Commons.—The "Pioneer."

COTTON CONFERENCE.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE FORMED.

LONDON, April 22.

At conclusion of the Cotton Conference at Manchester a permanent Committee of employers' organisations in the cotton trade was appointed. The question of inviting other organisations to participate in the deliberations was deferred. There was no question of immediate reduction in prices The meeting was not pessimistic regarding the future, and hope that by co-operative study and united action Lancashire would remain a permanent source of supply of the world's best cotton goods.—Reuter's Special.

KANYAKUBJA SAMMELLAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, April 23.

The provincial Kanyakubja Sammellan holds its session on 25th and 26th instant at Cawnpore. Preparations are in full swing. The leading Kanyakubja of the province are expected. Pandit Anandiprasad Dube, Bar-at-Law, President Hindu Sabha, Allahabad has kindly consented to preside. Pandit Krishnavihari Misra, B.A., LL. B., Editor "Samalochak" of Lucknow is expected to preside over the Kavisammellan to be held on the night of 26th. Prominent speakers have promised to take part in the debate on 26th morning. Every Kanyakubja is cordially requested to grace the Sammellan.

CABLE ITEMS.

Washington, April 22.—The Irish Free State Minister Mr. Smiddy while ridinig on horseback collided with a motor car of Mrs. Loaden, wife of the Secretary of the Dutch Legation. Mr. Smiddy sustained a broken and leg and severe cuts on the head and face. The horse had to be destroyed.—Reuter's Special.

King George and Queen Mary will arrive in London on Saturday afternoon on their return from their cruise in the Mediterranean.—B. O. W.

"A THING OF THE PAST."

BAN ON UNTOUCHABLES

MAHATMA ON VYKOM AGREEMENT.

AHMEDABAD, April 23.

Mr. Gandhi writes in to-way's "Young India" saying that the Travancore Government is giving fullest effect to the agreement arrived at between the Commissioner of Police and himself. He hopes that before long the prohibition against the use by untouchables of public roads surrounding temples will be a thing of the past. He points out to the Satyagrahis the absolute necessity of scrupulous observance on their part of the compact.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S TOUR IN BROACH DISTT.

COLLECTION OF LARGE QUANTITIES OF COTTON.

SURAT, April 22.

Mr. Gandhi visited several important centres of the Broach district last week and received a total sum of Rs. 6,725 and 106 maunds of cotton from the people of the district. The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada subscribed Rs. 500 and promised Mr. Gandhi to try his best to advocate the charkha in his State.

On his return from the tour of the district Mr. Gandhi addressed a public meeting in the Barucha Hall at Broach and exhorted the audience to take to spinning and Khaddar and to remove untouchability. He also advocated temperance.—A.P.

BACK TO OLD WAYS.

A SURAT SCHOOL SEEKS REAFFILIA-

SURAT, April 22.

Following the lead of the Charottar Education Society the managing committee of the Edward Smarak Vinaya Mandir of Surat has resolved to sever its connection with the Gujerath Vidyapith of Ahmedabad and to affiliate the institution with the Bombay University.—A.P.

SACCHARINE SMUGGLERS.

POSSESS NO PROPERTY: FINE UNREALISABLE.

MADRAS, April 22.

Following the seizure of smuggled saccharine by the customs authorities of Madras a few days back a raid was made by the customs officers and the city police on the premises of certain local merchants and about seven hundred pounds (by weight) of saccharine were seized. The quantity is also alleged to have been smuggled from Pondicherry. During the past year nearly a lakh of rupees worth of smuggled saccharine has been captured. There is a great tendency to smuggle these goods from French territory as the duty on a maund of saccharine costing six rupees is about twenty-six rupees. As the smugglers caught are either French subjects who have no property in British India or British subjects who have no property at all it has been found to be impossible to realise the fines, thus rendering imperative some other effective method of punishing the smugglers.—A.P.

ANARKALI BOMB CASE.

TWO ACCUSED GET 5 YEARS R. I. EACH.

LAHORE, April 23.

Judgment was pronounced to-day by Mr. Tapp, Additional Sessions Judge in the Anarkali Bomb Case in which five accused stood charged under various sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Explosive Substances Act with conspiracy and murder. Accused Mangal Mehru and Ganda Singh were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 200 each, and Hari Singh and Melaram were acquitted.

PEARL FISHERY.

THIS YEAR A FAILURE.

MADRAS, April 23.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Sundaracharlu has returned from special duty in Ceylon in connection with pearl fishery. Enquiries show the pearl fisheries, on the whole, were a failure this year, a great majority of oysters brought out being immature, though from point of view of the Ceylon Government, the failure appears to have been tempered by keen speculation among the Indian merchants, who invested huge sums in the purchase of oysters.—A.P.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

LONDON April 22.

The high Far Eastern Exchange and heavy costs of ocean passages for missionaries are among the causes of deficit of £30,000 in last year's operations of the London Missionary Society. Similar deficits have resulted in each of the last two years. Income, last year, totalled £136,000. The Society is budgeting for an income of £160,000 next year.—Reuter's Special.

MORE WARDS & EQUITABLE SEATS.

QUESTION OF REDISTRIBUTION

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. J. Baptista, presiding.

The Corporation considered the following proposition moved by Mr. V. J. Patel and seconded by Dr. J. V. Vora: That the following proposition be referred for consideration to the Elections and Rules Committee:

"That in the opinion of the Corporation it is desirable and necessary for the purposes of Municipal Elections that the number of wards should be materially increased and the seats allotted to them should be redistributed on a more equitable basis and therefore the Corporation appoints a Committee of members to be named at the meeting to investigate the question in all its aspects, and make recommendations within a fortnight."

After some discussion the proposition was adopted.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot moved the following resolution of the Municipal Standing Committee:

"That the letter from the Municipal Auditors, objecting to the payment of an acting allowance of Rs. 250 per month to Mr. D. D. Daruwala, Senior Assistant Engineer, Drainage, during the period he acts as Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, and the Commissioner's report thereon, be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that, in the circumstances stated, sanction be given to Article 162A of the Civil Service Regulations being made inapplicable to Municipal servants with effect from the 10th May 1924."

NOT FOR STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Patel said it was not for the Standing Committee to sanction such payment which was not authorised by the Corporation. Mr. Daruwalla could under ordinary circumstances have got only Rs. 50 extra and now they had recommended an increase of Rs. 250. He thought the Committee had no authority to over-ride the provisions of the Act and grant an increased allowance to Mr. Daruwalla. He moved that the consideration of the matter be postponed and the question be referred to the Roads Committee for consideration and report whether the action of the Standing Committee was legal and whether the payment made to Mr. Daruwala was not unauthorised.

Mr. Ranchaordas Gandhi seconded.

Mr. V. A. Desai said it was not always that the Corporation reversed the recommendations of the Standing Committee. Whenever the Commissioner found it convenient he made the Standing Committee responsible for his own acts. The Corporation were not interested in the question whether Mr. Daruwalla did or did not deserve the promotion, and he personally was not aware of the merits of the question. He hoped, however, that the House would rise to the occasion and tell the Commissioner that the Corporation would not allow him to play with them and the Standing Committee and spend the tax-payers' money as he liked. The Commissioner had gone to the Standing Committee to regularise his irregular action, and that was not proper.

Mr. A. K. Pai opposed the amendment.

The Commissioner said as usual Mr. Patel had interpreted the facts as he liked, and not in the correct way. The fact was that the Corporation had adopted the Civil Service Regulations for purposes of accounts, as the Corporation had no account code of their own. For the purposes of the C. S. R. the Standing Committee was the Local Government and the Corporation the Government of India. But Government had adopted new rules, called the Fundamental Rules, since 1919 and in those rules this particular section was done away with and the local Government was allowed to give the acting incumbent the maximum of the post, as the present rule was unfair. The Standing Committee was in this case acting as the Local Government was doing, and as the latter had withdrawn the restriction it was also for the Committee and the Corporation to do likewise. The Standing Committee was fully competent to pass this amount and it had done so.

Mr. Patel's motion for adjournment was lost.

REFER TO ESTABLISHMENT COMMITTEE.

Dr. J. V. Vora said it was not an injustice to Mr. Daruwalla and it was not a sowing of a thousand or more as was stated by the Commissioner. They had exceeded the powers under the C. S. R. and now the Commissioner wanted them to do away with the rule altogether. He thought such a procedure was not proper and he moved that the matter be referred to the Establishment Committee for consideration and report, as he thought if any injustice were done to Mr. Daruwalla the Committee would be able to do justice to him now.

Mr. S. D. Navalker seconded.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla supporting said it would be much better to have the question discussed in the Establishment Committee so that a proper decision might be arrived at.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy said the Standing Committee had committed a mistake under a wrong impression. The Committee thought it was competent to allow this increase and it sanctioned it. When the Auditors said that the Committee was not competent to do so, it sent the matter to the Commissioner for report, and the report was now before the Corporation. The Committee admitted that a mistake had been committed but he would ask them whether Mr. Daruwalla did not deserve this increase. The Committee, therefore, asked that the particular section should now be deleted.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the Standing Committee and the Commissioner were caught napping in this matter, but happily he was not in Bombay at the time. (Laughter). But immediately he returned from Simla he read the resolution and he found it was not in order. Although Mr. Daruwalla was one of their best officers, they could not allow this increase under the existing rules, and hard cases should not make bad laws. While they should find out a method for appreciating the services of Mr. Daruwalla, he thought the Commissioner was not right, even after admitting the mistake, in continuing the payment which was illegal. He moved that the matter be referred to the Standing Committee for considering how to remunerate Mr. Daruwalla without infringing the rules.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconding the amendment said they must not allow public money to be wasted, and they must thank Mr. Patel for detecting the irregularity.

Dr. Vora withdrew his amendment.

Mr. B. T. Desai did not want the matter to be referred to the Standing Committee, for the first indictment was against that Committee and the second was against the Commissioner. He therefore, moved that the matter be referred to the Establishment Committee for consideration and report whether C. S. R. should be made inapplicable.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot supporting Mr. Jamnadas said the Standing Committee was under the impression that it had the power to sanction the extra payment, but as soon as it was pointed out that it was technically wrong, it had come to the Corporation.

Mr Jamnadas' amendment was then adopted.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES.

CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS IMPORTANT PROBLEMS.

A meeting of the Co-operative Housing Societies in Bombay and Salsette is to be held at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday) at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Only members of the Co-operative Housing Societies and officers of the Development Department are invited to attend the meeting. The following is the agenda of the meeting.

Opening remarks by the Assistant Registrar, C. S. B. D.

Discussions on:—

1. (a) What differentiation, if any, should there be between the Co-partnership and Hire-purchase systems in respect of Government Loans to be advanced and interest charged thereon. (b) What should be the rate of interest on Government Loan now to be advanced to the societies, (1) Co-partnership, (2) Others. (c) Desirability of there being one open loan for hire-purchase and co-partnership buildings.

2. Desirability of raising the margin of safety for loans advanced to the Housing societies, from 1/4 to 1/3, in view of the falling prices.

3. Facilities for granting Government Loans for the hire-purchase system when the building do not cost more than a certain amount.

4. (a) the right of tenants in co-partnership societies to vacate at will without endangering the interest of (a) creditors, and (b) of other members. (b) Responsibilities of contributors regarding (a) payment of rents, and (b) occupation of tenements.

5. Should contributors be allowed to pay off their loans borrowed for constructions of their flats before due dates of payments.

6. Provision of a certain percentage of fixed dividend in case of contributors, with a view to allow reductions in their rents payable by them.

7. Provision of insurance policies for repayment of loans.

8. System of calculating equated instalments of repayment of loans.

9. Responsibilities of the Managing Committee for examination of account books and counting of cash balances.

10. Desirability or otherwise of organising Building Societies with full rights of ownership and facilities from Government, if any, required for them.

11. Inter-relations of the Development Schemes and the Co-operative Housing Movement and possibilities of co-ordinating their efforts.

12. Modifications in Government Building rules, rgarding (a) Assessments, (b) Vacant space, (c) Price and period of lease. (d) Assessment-free land for open spaces required for public amenities, and (e) Others.

13. (a) Difficulties in matter of water supplies, drains, street-lighting, Police etc. (b) Construction of roads between town-planning schemes and lands of Housing societies.

14. General:—(1) Facilities for quarrying stones and other concessions to be given to Housing societies. (2) Acquisition by Government of Gaocharan lands, now in possession of private owners, for the purpose of leasing the same to the Housing societies on long lease.

16. Discussions about the causes for the slow development of Co-operative Housing Movement in Bombay and Salsette. (1) Trade depression, (2) Byelaws, (3) Propaganda, (4) Other difficulties.

17. Organization of (a) Co-operative Housing Societies Association (b) Conciliatory Boarol.

18. Any other important questions suggested by the members; time permitting.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.

BOMBAY, March 23.

The Primary Education Committee of Bombay Corporation have submitted the following report with reference to Corporation Resolution dated the 5th February 1925, under which they were asked to report on the Commissioner's letter dated the 15th December 1924, regarding the question of the liability of Government to contribute towards the cost of Primary Education in Bombay City:—

It is within the recollection of the Corporation that under their Resolution No. 6640, dated the 9th October 1924, they have requested the Commissioner to institute legal proceedings to enforce the Corporation's claim against Government for a contribution to the Municipality towards the cost of Primary Education in Bombay City. The Commissioner in his letter under reference stated that he had received from the Municipal Solicitors, who had consulted Mr. B. J. Desai in this connection, a letter embodying certain suggestions which he considered desirable that the Corporation should take into consideration before any action was taken. He should be authorized to consider the com therefore suggsted that this Committee should be authorized to consider the communication and to report thereon to the Corporation. He accordingly placed before the Committee under his further letter No. M.C./40/A, dated the 23rd February 1925, the communication referred to in which the Solicitors state for reasons stated therein, that Mr. Desai is very strongly of opinion that in view of the liberal attitude which Government have all along adopted in this matter every effort should be made to arrive at a compromise between Government and the Municipality without rcourse to legal proceedings. The Schools Committee have also communicated their opinion under their letter No. 7489, dated the 28th February 1925, to the effect that no legal proceedings should be taken against Government in the matter.

The Committee, after careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, entirely agree with the above opinion and beg unanimously to recommend that no legal proceedings should at present be instituted against Government, but that negotiations should be reopened with Government with a view to arriving at a compromise in the matter.

MR. PATHIK'S CASE.

APPEAL PROCEEDINGS IN MEWAR HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UDAIPUR, April 19.

All the judges except the Rao Sahib of Bedla were present to-day. As usual, the court room and the ground floor were full of eager visitors. An unpleasant episode was averted by the timely interference of a couple of well-meaning gentlemen. It so happened the legal representative of an important feudatory of Udaipur paid his respects to Mr. Pathik while passing by him. The Havaldar of Mr. Pathik's guard demanded his name in a threatening tone but was rebuked and shut up. But everyday, it seems is ordained to unfold some queer custom prevailing here. The manager of the "Tarun Rajasthan" of Ajmer was stopped at the main entrance to the court as he was holding an umbrella over his head. He was told that none but members of the royal family, important officials, jagirdars and Europeans were allowed to enter the gate mounted or with umbrellas on. Even in the High court chambers nobody save the judges, the clerks and the representatives of first class jagirdars are allowed to sit. This rule is, however, not strictly enforced in Mr. Pathik's case.

The proceedings began at 2.30 munshi Nawab Ali on behalf of the prosecution replied to Mr. Pathik's arguments in the case of proscribed newspapers. As he was faltering, Justice Bhagwatilal suggested that he too was entitled to submit written arguments, if he liked. Justice Hiran observed that the absence of independent witnesses at the time of the search was a legal flaw which could have rendered the prosecution untenable for even a minute in British India and could not be ignored even here. Justices Kalicharan and Madan Mohanlal remarked that the case was doubtful and the benefit of doubt must go to the accused. Further, the court interpreted the word "wa" as meaning 'or' and held that either fine or imprisonment—only one punishment could have been awarded. At this stage, the court also maintained in regard to the case of disobedience of orders that no court having acquitted an accused could in the same breath recommend the imposition of restrictions on him. To this Munshi Nawab Ali replied that the appeals filed by him in the cases of sedition and of abetment of sedition would prove the necessity of such restrictions being placed on Mr. Pathik. Replyng Mr. Pathik objected that the case of proscribed newspapers having come to the court first should be decided first. The court over-ruling the objection resolved to dispose of all the four cases togther. After suggesting to the parties the 'golden mean' of withdrawing their respective appeals, the court proceeded to hear the prosecution appeal against the judgment of the lower court acquitting Mr. Pathik of the offence of sedition. The reading of the appeal was not finished when the court rose at 4.15.

A STRANGE CHILD.

MULTAN, April 22.

A child has been born here with two heads, two noses, four eyes and four ears. People are flocking to see the strange child.—A.P.

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY.

"START BUREAUX TO COLLECT STATISTICS."

RANGOON, April 22.

The Economic Enquiry Committee resumed sitting this morning when the first witness to be examined was Mr. J. Houldey, Chairman of the Rangoon Development Trust. He suggested the employment of District Officers and Deputy Commissioners as agency for collecting information under heads of cost if living, wealth an indebtedness.

Mr. A Mckerral, Direcor of Agriculture, was next examined. He was of opinion that voluntary agency system for collecting information would not be a success and said there was great necessity in the province of an officer possessed of statistical and economical knowledge, who could analyse and arrange large amount of material in the present returns.

Mr. H. Colder, President of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, was then examined He submitted a comprehensive statement containing the opinions of the Chamber in which it was stated that no special census would ever be even approximately accurate so long as India was addicted to hoarding and Burma to extravagance. In the oral examination, Mr. Colder said he preferred enquiry into economic resources of the country to enquiry into the economic condition of the people.

After lunch the Committee examined Professor Stanley Jevons, of the University College. He submitted a statement in which he deprecated the general economic survey, but advocated schemes for public improvement and emphasised the great importance of the systematic study of rural economy. He doubted the practical value of such a costly survey. He advocated the establishment of central and provincial bureaux of census and statistics and expressed the opinion that legislation should be passed to give these bureaux the right to collect statistics of wages trates etc. After examining Mr. H. W. A. Watson, Chief Conservator of Forests, and Mr. T. Couner, Commissioner, Mandalay Division, the Committee adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

MR. T. V. SESHAGIRI IYER'S EVIDENCE.

MADRAS, April 23.

Giving evidence before the Taxation Enquiry Committee to-day Mr. T. V. Seshgiri Iyer, Retired Judge of the Madras High Court, said that the best method to arrive at a correct estimate of agricultural income was to take the figures for five or ten normal years and to strike an average. He observed that a careful economic enquiry must precede everything else to get at the wealth of the country, it taxable capacity and the equalisation of the incidence of taxes. Revenue derived from railways was according to witness indirect taxation. Surplus from the railways went to the Exchequer and with the nationalisation of railways it was difficult to regard fares as not being part of revenue. Dealing with direct taxation witness said that he preferred payment by the consumer and the best principle was to enable the Exchequer to get from the tax-payer that amount which represented the protection and the privilege he enjoyed for carrying on his vocation. Inability to pay must be the test for exemption from tax. He was against Poll Tax. The Madras agriculturist, continued the witness, was the most heavily taxed of his compeers. He saw no reason for submitting absentee landlords to high taxation as their income suffered by the absence itself which was a penalty enough.

TAX ON INTOXICANTS.

Regarding the Tax on Intoxicants witness felt that the Bombay Excise Committee's proposals were reasonable though experience showed that increase in Excise Tax was not followed by reduced consumption. While witness favoured continuance of supertax on companies and taxes on advertisements, betting entertainments and luxuries, he strongly felt that taxes on judicial proceedings either in the form of stamps or court fees should be limited to payment of the costs of the courts and no more. He thought it legitimate to charge a higher sum as registration fees as it did not stand on the same footing as court fees. In regard to taxes not at present levied in India witness was wholly against the introduction of any such as the agriculturists were groaning under the heavy taxes already imposed on them. Retrenchment in public expenditure must be resorted to as the present administration was too costly for India. A tax on marriage dowries was a capital idea. In regard to duties on inheritance witness thought that there were difficulties and the question deserved careful examination. He agreed with the scale of duty in the United Kingdom and said that the tax should be controlled by the Central Board of Revenue through the Income-tax Department. Land revenue should be solely provincial. He advocated the transfer of excise including foreign liquor, opium and tobacco to the provinces for taxation purposes. Before concluding witness observed that export duties might be so framed as to allow sufficient scope for a province to impose surcharge which would go to the provincial revenues.

POLL TAX.

The next witness examined today was Mr. R. Suryanarayana of the Servants of Indi a Society. He said that the poll tax was highly objectionable as it violated the test of ability to pay and as it was opposed to Indian sentiment. He also expressed the opinion that capitation tax was not the best form of taxation. Agricultural incomes might be taxed like all other incomes.—A.P.

Taxation Enquiry Committee has adjourned till the 25th instant.—A. P.

BENGAL'S PLIGHT.

SMALL POX AND CHOLERA RAGING.

HIGH DEATH RATE.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 22.

Information has been received here that smallpox and cholera have broken out in epidemic form in some villages near Fatickchari in the district of Chittagong.

The total number of deaths registered in the city of Calcutta for the week ending 11th April was 867 against 891 and 1048 in the two preceding weeks. The general death rate was 41.8 per mile. There were 313 deaths from small-pox during the week.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

SIXTY-FOURTH BIRTHDAY.

The "Leader" writes:—

Mr. Motilal Nehru completed 64 years of age on Monday and there was a pretty little party at his beautiful residence, Anand Bhavan, given by is son and two daughters to celebrate the event. Many friends were present and congratulated Mr. Nehru heartily and wished him many happy returns. Mr. Nehru for his age—and 64 among Indians is a pretty advanced age—looks refreshingly young and is healthy and vigorous. For many years he was the centre of social attraction, while of his great position at the bar it is needless to say anything. His active interest in public affairs is of comparatively recent date. It is true he was a Congressman almost from the very beginning. We noticed with curiousity some time ago that he was one of the secretaries of the N. C. P. and Oudh Association in the early years of the Congress. He used to attend a few sessions of the Congress off and on, and he took part in the meeting held in Mayo Hall in 1905 under the chairmanship of the venerable Pandit Bishambhar Nath to protest against the late Lord Curzon's offensive address delivered at the Convocation of Calcutta University that year. But the first time he came seriously into politics was in 1907 when he presided over the first United Provinces Conference held in this city. His presidential address was marked by the ability and literary elegance which have since been uniformly admired by those who do not share his opinions equally with those who support and follow him. They were days when extremism was making headway in the land, thanks to the agitation to which the partition of Bengal gave rise, and the principal object with which the United Provinces Conference was inaugurated by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and others acting with him was to encourage the growth of sane and responsible opinion and check the advance of the other variety. And Mr. Nehru's address contained a critical analysis of the Indian problem and a convincing defence of constitutional propaganda, at the same time that it made a scathing exposure of the many defects of the Government's policy. At that Conference was founded the United Provinces Association with Mr. Nehru as president. The Association was later merged into the United Provinces Congress Committee which was constituted in accordance with the constitution of the Congress as reconstructed after the Surat debacle. Mr. Nehru continued to be president of the Congress Committee for about half a dozen years, the secretaries being first Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Munshi Iswar Saran and Rai Braj Narain Gurtu and afterwards Mr. Chintamani. Mr. Nehru sat as an elected member of the Provincial Legislative Council for nearly eleven years and except in the last two years and a half he was noted for his advocacy of moderate opinion. He joined the Home Rule League and became its president in 1917, with Dr. Sapru and Mr. Chintamani among others as vicepresidents, and for several months all the three used their combined influence on the side of moderation and restraint. He presided over the Special Provincial Conference held at Lucknow in the same year to protest against the internment of Mrs. Besant and to plead for a large measure of constitutional reform, and his address failed to give complete satisfaction to the younger and more radical members of the organization. It was not until towards the close of that year that the first signs made themselves manifest of the movement of his opinion to the left. Once begun, it proved to be astonishingly rapid. True, as late as the Christmas of 1919 he pleaded in his presidential address at the Amritsar Congress for a whole-hearted working of the Montagu-Chemsford Reforms for whatever they were worth, frankly acknowledging that they were worth something, while at the Special Congress at Calcutta in September 1920 his all too sudden conversion to the side of non-cooperation surprised Mr. C. R. Das himself as the latter stated publicly at the time. What has since happened is too recent to need recapitulation. It is only necessary to say that during the last four and half years Mr. Nehru's opinions and activities have taken more turns than one. What exactly is the present content of his political mind and whether a full stop can be put to the movement of his opinions to and fro, is beyond us to say. However all this may be, what is in the region of accepted fact and not contentious opinion, is that Mr. Nehru has lived a distinguish life, has shown himself endowed with remarkable ability and with qualities of grit, pertinacity and determination. We should not omit to mention here that Mr. Nehru was the first Chairman of the board of directors of the company that owns this paper. On entering the 65th year of his life we offer him our cordial felicitations and wish him many years of healthy and prosperous life and of public activities which may promote harmony and concord and bear fruit in accelerating the advent of Swaraj.

ADOPT SWARAJIST PROGRAMME.

WANTED CONTINUOUS FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

MR. SATYAMURTI ON RECONSTRUCTION OF CONGRESS.

BOMBAY, April 23.

Interviewed by the Madras representative of the Free Press of India in regard to the reconstruction of the Congress, Mr. S. Satyamurti said:

The yarn franchise was agreed on at Belgaum as part of the compromise between the no-changers under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and the Swarajists.

Whatever my opinion on the question of franchise, I think I am bound in honour to respect the compact so long as it lasts. Of course if the compact is not to be insisted on and the question is to be voted on its merits, I have no doubt that at least as an alternative franchise the four-anna franchise should be recommended. The natural course for the Congress to take is to adopt the Swarajist programme with or without modification; set up candidates for the various legislatures and run the Council-activity as part of the Congress work. I am not in favour of the adoption of a policy of responsive cooperation in the sense in which I understand that phrase. From my experience of the Madras Legislative Council I am absolutely convinced that our cooperation is not wanted by the Bureaucracy. There is no response on the other side and hence there can be no responsive cooperation. The phrase "self-determination" which was brought into fashion by that most tragic failure of modern politics the late President Wilson has been overworked in all conscience. Once the right is conceded to India of managing her own affairs, the question of framing a constitution will be the easiest one. While I recognise that there is a national genius in this country in conformity with which our constitution should develop I see no initial difficulty in the framing up. Once the Congress takes up real political work it ought to use the Legislatures for carrying out that part of the Bardoli programme which comes within their scope. The other part of the constructive programme should be left to be done by other Associations.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

As regards foreign propaganda, Mr. Satyamurti said:

Mere dissemination of news in foreign countries will not do. We must carry on active and continuous propaganda in foreign countries including England in favour of India's demand and right for Swaraj. The experience of Ireland, Egypt and Russia must convince us.

As regards the function of the Congress I do not conceive of the Congress as an All-Party organisation. The predominant party must be allowed to run the machine and speak and act in the name of the Congress. The only right which the Minority can and must have is the right to convert itself into a majority.

Mr. Satyamurti was also of opinion that no settlement with the Government should be agreed to by any single party on its own responsibility without the consent of the Congress, and that as an immediate step, the Congress should set itself to capture all public bodies under the direction of the local Congress Committees and sketch a plan of educative political campaign by the Congress organisations on the issues of the hour.—Free Press of India.

M. N. ROY'S EXPULSION.

RESOLUTION IN A. I. C. C.

Pandits Arjun Lal Sethi and Janki Prasad Begerhotta have given a notice to the General Secretary All-India Congress Committee to place the following resolution on the agenda of the next meeting of the A. I. C. C.

"This meeting of the All-India Congress Committee strongly protests against the french Government's action of violating the fundamental right of asylum accorded to the Indian political refugees by the recent expulsion of Mr. Mamabendra Nath Roy from the French territories and putting a ban on Messrs. Ram Charan Lal Sharma and Moti Lal Roy, the Indian refugees in the French possession of India, and requests the French Government to annul the orders of deportations against Mr. M. N Roy and remove the surveillance under which Messrs. R. C. L. Sharma and Moti Lal Roy are living."

Official and Personal.

Members of the Executive Council and Ministers of Government of Madras will be 'At Home' to His Excellency Viceroy on the afternoon of 25th instant at Ootacamund.

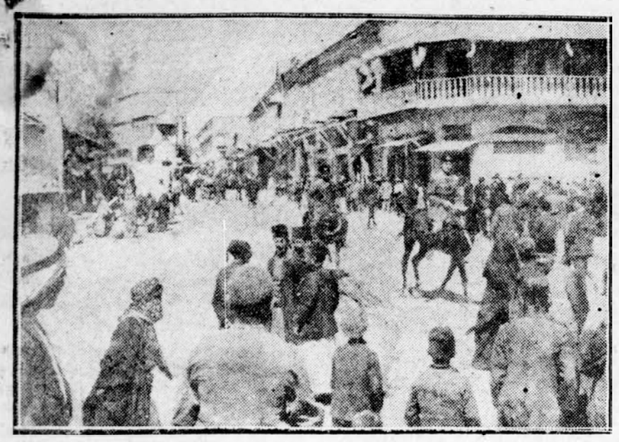
His Excellency the Viceroy returned to Ootacamund from Hudsons Hut yesterday. Lord Lytton will proceed there again tomorrow morning returning to Ooty on 25th morning. His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Ooty for Simla on the afternoon of 26th Sunday.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to the Revd. Dr. Macphail, on Wednesday.

Mr. J. F. Graham, I.C.S. has been appointed Judge, Calcutta High Court, vice Mr. Justice Rankin on leave or until further orders.

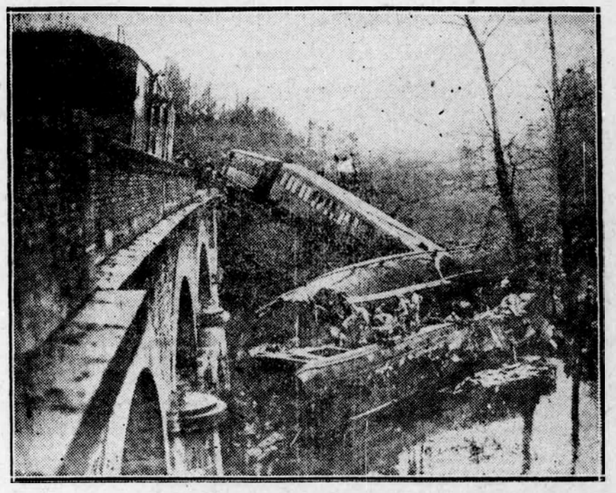
His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hermione Bulwar Lytton had tea with Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar, on Wednesday.

JERUSALEM IN MOURNING.



Armed police patrolling the Jaffa Road in Jerusalem on the day of Lord Balfour's arrival. No Arab vehicles were seen in the streets and all Arab houses and shops were shut.

FRENCH RAILWAY DISASTER.



The wreck of the Bordeaux-to-Paris night express, which went off the rails at Poitiers last month.

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

Photo by T. G. Tharavanar.
The finals of the South Indian Badminton Doubles Tournament 1925 held on Sunday last at Parel. The Medals were presented by Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer (centre) to the Winners and Runners up.

THE NEED OF THE COUNTRY

PLEA FOR A LIBERAL OUTLOOK.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the Poona Prarthana Samaj which occurred on the 13th instant. Mr. G. B. Trivedi delivered an address on "The Need of the Country," in the course of which he said that rightly or wrongly there was an impression abroad that the Samaj was a denationalised body in matters religious, social and political. The Samajists were held up to ridicule by being style imitators of Christianity, secular reformers and Government supoprters. After pointing out how wrong this estimate was and it was responsible for the stagnation of the Samaj in Poona, "the citadel of Brahmanical orthodoxy," Mr. Trivedi proceeded:—

Like Europe our Country is a vast Continent of provinces. Yet unlike Europe we have no bond of one common religion. Christianity has a sway over Europe except in the extreme south-east corner round about Constantinople. Consequently Europe now knows no religious outbreaks as we had in Malabar and Kohat. Catholics, Protestants and even Jews now live there in peace as common citizens. Religion has ceased to divide. Mahatma Gandhi more than any Indian leader in the past, realised this our weakness and tried to bring about real unity between the followers of Hinduism and Islam. He ignored Malabar nnd helped the Khilafat movement at the cost of offending friends like Messrs. Malaviya and Shraddhanandji. He tried to be a blood-brother of the Maulana brothers, of Hakimji and Dr. Ansari. He denounced Sangathan and Shuddi movements. He fasted for 21 days to bring about better understanding between the two great religious Communities. He was even ready to give up, his life at the altar of unity. There was a truce and a hush of strife. But alas! there was no change of heart and no real feeling of brotherhood. The Maulanas are for Islam first and the country afterwards. Their Islam is old fashioned and narrow. In it there is no place of honour for even a liberal Hindu like Mr. Gandhi. What wonder then that Mahatmaji should now give up this work of Unity in despair? His solution of this much desired unity has failed.

A SOLUTION FOR COMMUNAL TROUBLE.

Has the Brahmo Samaj a solution to offer? On this your Anniversary day, I will reply to this question on your behalf and on behalf of the Brahmo movement, that we have a solution for this vexed question. We believe, preach and practice the brotherhood of Man. To us, therefore, all are children of God, be they Hindus, Mahomedans or Christians. We respect their prophets, saints and seers with perfect equality. We respect all spiritual truths, be they in Vedas, Kuran or Bible. Like our Arya Samaj brothers, we do not colour our religion with patriotism. They recognise, the infallibility of Vedas, while they deny that privilege to Islam and Christianity. In God's household there is no partiality, there are no chosen people, no chosen prophets and no chosen scriptures. We, therefore, are not selfish patriots in religion. We give no respect to mere forms. A holy Mahomedan or a Salvationist Christian is to us a better man than a sinning Hindu who passes as a pious devotee of Shiva or Vishnu. With this attitude of mind and heart, we make better friends with other religionists than the Maulana brothers can be with the Mahatma. The brotherhood of the Brahma Dharma is more lasting and durable than the brotherhood practised by Maulanas for a political purpose. There is no real change of heart in their political brotherhood and hence it has failed. The one need of the Country to-day is this Hindu-Mahomedan understanding. It is emphasised by Mahatmaji, as well as by Government, both by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, as was shown by their messages at the time of the Delhi Unity Conference in September last. The latest pronouncement of the Hon. Mr. Shrinivas Shastri shows how by the failure of the Hindu-Mahomedan unity, there is now a reaction in the Government policy. Such being the importance of this unity and when all remedies have failed, we invite the attention of the country to our principles. If they are examined and found to be such as would lead to better understanding between the two communities, come and try them. The supreme need of the country is a religione outlook that will rise above the limits of creed, community or race and will respect the religious feelings of others. If Hindus can respect Mahomedan feelings by voluntarily stopping music before mosques and Mahomedans respect Hindu feelings by not disturbing their religious processions we shall have not any repetition of Gulbarga desecrations and riots. Such religious toleration can come only from a non-credal religion like the Brahmo Samaj, which though Hindu in origin is not Hindu in out-look. Its out-look is Indian, nay even universal. It is for the good of the country that the influence of such a liberal religion should spread far and wide throughout the country. Ours is not a proselitysing religion. We have be parochial out-look and we do not lay emphasis on conversions or reconversions. We want people to be God-fearing and God-loving. We do not want our label to be put on others. We want all to be worthy of their own label. If that label is small and makes its wearer narrow and fanatical, we ask him to improve it and make it upto-date. If the Brahmo Samaj can teach religious toleration to the different credal reigions of the Country and can teach them how to live primarily as God-fearing and God-loving Indians and only secondarily as followers of Krishna, Mahomed, or Christ, we need not despair of the future of our country. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, our founder, see as he he was, wanted to give to India a religion that would envolve a United India in course of time. To-day the Brahmo Samaj offers to the country a solution of her greatest difficulty of how to unite the different religious communities. If you despair of other methods, come and try our methods. Our representative Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore has given our message in his poetical way to the country and the world. Read his Gitanjalli." Read his "Sadhan." Worship his Brahman and realise Him and we shall hear no more of Malabars, Kohats and Gulbargas. Unity is the need of the country and we offer our ideal to achieve that unity.

WANTED MEN OF CHARACTER.

Now I pass on to the other need of the country. Mahatma Gandhi, as you know, is not primarily a political worker. He says he is driven to politics by circumstances. Politics, he says, encircles us and we cannot get out of it, but, he says that his decisions are not influenced by political consideration. Religion is the motive power of his activities. Now Mahatmaji says in one of his writtings that the supreme need of the day for all nations and specially for our nation and in these critical days, is "Men of Character" Mahatmaji has seen life in Africa, Europe and India. He is a shrewed observer of men and things and his opinion just quoted is the resut of his vast experience and deep thinking. We should, therefore, give it the importance that it deserves. He wants the country to produce men of character. He wanted one crore persons to join the Congress. He wanted one crore of rupees and he wanted ten lakhs of Charkhas to be running. He wanted Hindu-Mahomedan unity, and he wanted untouchability to go. But to work all this programme he wanted men, not mere machines. Men in their thousands come to see and hear him. They shout his "Jay", but when he tells them to follow him they find excuses. The orthodox is up in arms to revolt against his advocacy of the "untouchables." Mahomedans have solved their Khilafat question and go their own way. Even Maulanas are now cold. The spinning franchise has thinned down the Congress ranks. He knows all this and it is for this very reason that he lays emphasis on character. No movement succeeds by mere numbers. It creates stir and excitement for a time but these soon cool down. When you sit to work, you require patience, perseverance. hard work and, above all, faith in the purpose of God and a habit of doing the right thing. These are spiritual powers which require to be awakened and trained. Men are not merely physical bodies, they are souls. Only those whose souls are roused can work conscientiously. The need of the country to-day is such workers in all walks of life. Our Municipalities, Local Boards, and Councils are not fulfiling our hopes of self-Government because the members have not realised their own Self first. They seek self-interest of party-interests but not the country's interests and hence are exploited and divided by the Bureaucracy.

NEED OF LIBERAL SPIRITUAL RELIGION.

Our industries are not thriving because the Managing Agents enrich themselves at the expense of the share-holders. There is no lack of capital. There is a lack of credit and of character. Our social regeneration is slow because we are unwilling to part with our privileges till the women, backward and depressed classes, will wrench them from our hands. Our sense of truth and justice are dormant. Feelings of love and mercy are not developed. What wonder that our siocial customs remain unprogressive while we want those social slaves to march and fight for political freedom. In matters of administration, Indians in Government service are found o be swayed by communal spirit and hence your non-Brahmins complain bitterly against the Brahmanical oligarchy in Government service. Besides, there is not that discipline, sense of duty and responsibility, that impartiality and spirit of service, that high patriotism which you find developed in countries like Japan, Germany, England and America. Our Indian princes have no better record and the recent revelations of their reckless living put us to shame and humiliation. Thus in all walks of life our crying need is Men of Character. Our existing social and religious systems have failed to produce men of this stamp. Based on the idea of high and low, of form and ceremonials and dominated by interested priesthood and ignorant preceptors they are incapable of supplying this national need. The system must be overhauled completely. Who can do it? Raja Ram Mohan Ray realising that the soul of a nation was to be found in its religion and seeing that existing religious systems had degenerated, founded the Brahmo Samaj on the basis of the religious truths of the Upanishads. He had studied Islam and Christianity and he and his followers Devendranath Tagore and Keshub Chandra Sen assimilated the truths and ideals of Islam and Christianity. The first gave us our monotheism and the latter gave us the spirit of brotherhood and service. Thus, the Brahmo Samaj represents the best that is in Hinduism, Islam and Christianity.. Our Worship is spiritual. We recognise no mediators and no priestly caste. We welcome truths from Vedas, no high and no low. We have no sexbars for worship and learning. We have no untouchability. We have no "Mlechhas" and no "Kirastans". We welcome all. We lay stress on purity of life. We believe in the moral government of the world and we expect our members to put an example of highly spiritual life before the public. We have produced a Ranade, a Bhandarkar, and a Chandaverkar. We are proud of them and follow their lead. Our aim is to make the country worthy of God and man worthy of its glorious past of the Upanishad period. We want to produce Janakas, Ramas, Harischandras, Sitas, Savitris, Maitreyees by hundreds and thousands in this holy land. We do not want Napolians, and Kaisars. We want moral Heroes. I hope you have now realised that the need of the country is a liberal spiritual religion that will rise above caste, creed and race and make Indians fit for Swaraj. May God bless this His humble church in its efforts to establish the Kingdom of Heaven in this country of holy traditions.

BARODA LIBRARY CONFERENCE.

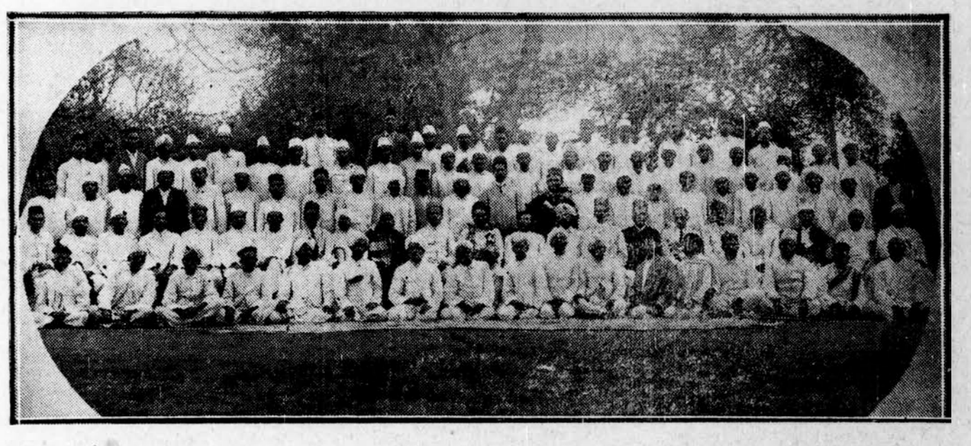


Photo by H. R. Chandorikar.

The First Baroda State Library Conference held at Gandevi on 12th instant under the presidentship of the well-known Gujarati scholar Mr. Matubhai Kantawala.

HEAD OF AL BANIA.

Courtesy:—"L'Illustration."

M. AHMED ZOGU.

President of the Albanian Republic.

CORPORATION AND SMALL-POX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his speech at a recent meeting of the Corporation on small-pox in the city Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said that in countries where there is vaccination and re-vaccination small-pox is unknown. This is not true. The Minister of Health has admitted in the House of Commons that in 1917 in Germany, where there is compulsory vaccination and compulsory re-vaccination, about four thousand cases of small-pox had been reported of whom more than four hundred died. Moreover, in Dr. R. Bruce Lowe's report as to "The incidence of small-pox throughout the world in recent years," which was issued by the Local Government Board in 1918 official particulars are given of small-pox cases and deaths in Germany during the 15 years 1896-1910. These particulars show that out of a total of 3,584 cases and 488 deaths no fewer than 1093 cases and 67 deaths occurred amongst re-vaccinated persons. This simple record cancels the contentions of Dr. Dadachanji in regard to the benefits of re-vaccination. These figures may be contrasted with the figure for England and Wales viz. 3 deaths in 1917, 2 in 1918 (the lowest ever recorded) 28 in 1919 and 30 in 1920 and this despite the fact that for the past ten years less than half the children born have been vaccinated, representing an annual average of about ten vaccinations per 1000 of the population. If Dr. Dadachanji knew these facts, words fail me to describe his action in uttering such a travesty of truth as he did in the Corporation and if he did not know them, what right has he to deal with the matter at all? I cannot conclude this letter without making a strong protest against the speeches of vaccine-mongers in the Corporation because they suppress vital facts and set forth misleading arguments in regard to the question with which they pretend to deal. In face of this will the city fathers agree to unnecessary and unjust expenditure of public money on vaccination propaganda? I trust not!—Yours, etc.,

SUPPRESSIO FALSI.

Rs. 300/- AS Prizes will be offered BY "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Watch for particulars ON 27th April 1925.

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S DEFENCE.

AN "INVITATION" TO MR. DAS.

In the House of Lords on March 31st Lord Olivier asked the Secretary of State for India for information as to the outcome of action recently taken under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1923, and, in connexion therewith, under Regulation, IIII of 1818, in Bengal, and as to the result of the investigation of the cases of persons arrested under that Ordinance or that regulation, and moved for papers. He said that the form of the Ordinance was settled by the late Government in complete accordance with the Governor-General of India. It was very carefully and precisely agreed that the Ordinance should not aim at any kind of political activity, whether that activity might be described as seditious or revolutionary or as likely to disurb the public tranquility. It was to be carefully guarded so as to apply only to the commission of acts of violence specified in the Indian Penal Code. The Ordinance gave very unusual powers to the police and to the Admin stration, and really took away from a person who was charged or proceeded against under its provisions many of the protections for liberty which our criminal law had established for accused persons. After the promulgation of the Ordinance, Earl Winterton stated in the House Commons that about 56 persons had been arrested under it and 28 under Regulation 3 of 1818. That was rather surprising, because the late Government had been informed by the Governor-General that that Regulation did not give him sufficient power for preventing these crimes, and consequently he was given a stronger measure, which the late Government presumed was sufficient to cover all cases. Nevertheless, a certain number of persons were arrested and interned under Regulation 3. That regulation, as he read it, applied only to "the danger of internal commotion," and it had been resorted to in former years only when it was necessary to avoid disturbances of the public peace. It was not the desire or the intention of the Government of India to take action against persons when it was feared they might be engaged in internal commotion, but solely on the ground that they were engaged on activities of physical violence or physical intimidation. He asked whether the Secretary for India (Lord Birkenhead) could tell the House what had been the upshot of the operations carried out either under Regulation 3 or under the Ordinance in demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Government of India that all the persons arrested had been actually engaged in criminal conspiracies and outrages, what was the reason for the discrimination between the arrests under Regulation 3 and the Ordinance, and whether that discrimination had been done away with.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S REPLY.

The Earl of Birkenhead (Secretary of State, India), in replying, said that Lord Olivier had not exaggerated the severity the course which he and his colleagues in the Labour Government had authorized the Viceroy to take. When he (Lord Birkenhead) first became aware of the drastic nature of that course, he felt it his duty carefully to examine the justification which was alleged for the authorization of powers so remarkable—almost unprecedented—in India, and he had been satisfied that Lord Olivier was absolutely justified, having regard to the nature of the evidence which was before him.

Revolutionary conspiracy existed in Bengal between 1912 and 1917. It was only successfully repressed when the leaders were confined under Regulation 3 of 1818, and many of its subordinate members were dealt with under the Defence of India Act. Most of those persons were released after the Royal proclamation of 1919, and it was psychologically interesting to note that many of them had since abstained from revolutionary acts. To the remainder an amnesty was gradually extended, but a large number of those speedily returned to their previous methods and reorganized their old associations. By the end of 1922 two main terrorist organisations had been revived. Arms and ammunition, mostly smuggled from abroad were collected, and a new type of bomb was manufactured and elaborate and carefully conceived projects for assassination were devised. During 1923 and 1924 outrages took place and plans for assassination continued to be made. Lord Lytton, the Governor of Bengal, from the first took an enlightened view of the situation, but that view did not immediately recommend itself to the Viceroy or to the Government of the day. Some of the ringleaders were arrested early in 1924, under Regulation 3 of 1818. That did not check the movement, and it became necessary to devise special measures. That resulted in the Ordinance.

"TERRORISM OF WITNESSES."

One of the main needs for employing special measures to counter conspiracies of that kind, instead of resorting to the ordinary provisions of the law, was the terrorism of witnesses and juries, which resulted in a failure of justice. That was the only justification for withdrawing from persons accused of crime the protection of an ordinary Court of law. In one instance, from the moment that a man did his duty by honestly and fearlessly giving evidence against conspirators, he and all his family were treated like pariah dogs.

At the time of the promulgation of the Ordinance, the Government of Bengal, not realizing at that moment that it was so soon to receive the sanction of his Majesty's Government, took the responsibility of confining 27 Bengalee terrorists under Regulation 3. He had satisfied himself that none of these men was arrested for the purpose of restraining political activities, however extreme, but because of their connexion with conspiracies and commit crimes of violence or to collect arms and explosives for such purposes. Two Sessions Judges, after reviewing the facts, had reported that the Government of Bengal were justified in applying the Ordinance. Therefore it would be seen that Lord Olivier was quarrelling with his own progeny, which was functioning properly. (Laughter.) So far as he (Lord Birkenhead) had been concerned, nowhere had the dice been loaded against these men, and nowhere had there been any critical suspicion or any tendency towards inhumanity. The Ordinance, which was promulgated on October 25, and had force only for six months, had now been replaced by two Acts.

EFFECT OF THE MEASURES

As regarded the general effect of the measures taken, it was significant that the promulgation of the Ordinance coincided with a marked improvement in the situation in Bengal, and it was clear that, for the moment, at all events, the terrorists' plans and associations had been disorganized. (Ministerial cheers.) He gave the cred't for that to Lord Olivier and to the Governments of India and of Bengal. He must make it plain, however, that attempts were still being made to recruit and collect arms and to carry on propaganda in favour of violence. Those activities required, and they would receive, unremitting vigilance. The powers conferred by the Ordinance must, at present, be continued. The existence of these powers, apart from their exercise operated as a powerful preventive One notable feature was that the moral of the police had been strengthened and the forces of law and order felt that they could take effective initiative. There had been considerable agitation in the Press and among politicians against the Ordinance, but there were no indications of any deep and wide-spread resentment among the general public, either in Bengal or elsewhere.

THE POSITION OF MR. DAS

It has just been reported in the Press (Lord Birkenhead continued) that Mr. Das has issued a statement which every true friend of India, believing it to be sincere, must warmly welcome. Founding myself on the fullest report which the press has made available, I understand that he has expressly and formally dissociated himself and his party entirely from all forms of violence, and that he has given utterance to a plea to the youth of Bengal to abandon the adoption of all such methods. Mr. Das asks us to lay aside undue suspicion. There is nothing which I am more anxious to do, nothing I would more gladly do, in dealing with the responsible trust I have to some extent in my hands, than lay aside any suspicion. I shall watch the results of his appeal to those who accept his guidance and act under his advice with hopeful interest. If I see that the revolutionary societies begin to atrophy for want of monetary and moral support and the channels of communication between the political and the anarchical worlds are effectively closed, then, indeed, a new era in Bengal will have begun, and the need for what Mr. Das calls repression will have disappeared.

But let there be no ambiguity about this. When Mr. Das speaks of repression, he apparently means the repression of political opinion, and he seeks to put this interpretation in our mouths, too. But the late Government, who sanctioned this legislation, the present Government, the Government of India, and the Government of Bengal have constantly and justly repudiated any such intention and any such practice. The repression which the Bengal Act contemplated is the repression of crime, and no one who is not a criminal is entitled to express a grievance against that legislation.

I invite Mr. Das to take a further step. He has publicly dissociated himself from political assassinations and violence in any shape or form. I make allowance for the difficulties of his position, but I would suggest that a conscientious citizen cannot quite stop even there. I ask him to go forward and cooperate with the Government in repressing the violence which he deprecates. If he will do that he will find that the way is open and easy for that which we all desire—cooperation between the British Government and Indian political parties with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in British India, as an integral part of the Empire, upon the understanding of a real and honest partnership. That road still remains open to be trodden by the populations of India, but never will the goal be reached by the road of violence, attended by desperate crime. (Cheers.)

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

A NEW DICTATORSHIP.

"Lansbury's Labour Weekly" writes:—

Last year Bengal Legislative Council refused to vote the salaries of Ministers who had been appointed over the heads of the Council and in whom the Majority had no confidence. This procedure has been repeated again this year, consequently most bitter opposition has been aroused, and again no salaries have been voted. In addition, the Bengal Ordinance, which supersedes the ordinary law of the land, has been debated in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi and rejected. Indian Home-Rulers openly declare that they would rather accept the naked dictatorship which is associated with autocracy than continue the present system of make-believe. There is no doubt that the exercise of a little common sense and a reasonable disposition to treat the majority as a majority would be treated in any other country would bring about a settlement, but the British Die-Hards and their allies in India appear determined to wreck every attempt at pacification.

OUR QUALITIES CANNOT BE BEATEN

WE DEFY ALL COMPETITIONS.

K. C. MARROTT,

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF NEW WATERPROOFS IN INDIA.

166/70, 185/87 and 189/91, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

"READING"
Double Paramatta
Very durable.
From Rs. 17/- to Rs. 20/.

LADIES
LATEST STYLE MACS.
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"PEACOCK"
Excellent in Style and Make
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Very reliable
From Rs. 10/- to Rs. 12.

OFFICER'S TRIPLE RAIN COATS FROM Rs. 30/- to Rs. 40/-

BOYS, GIRLS AND SERVANTS WATERPROOFS FROM Rs. 6/- to Rs. 12/- each

B. P. WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

STEADY GROWTH IN 1924.

The following are extracts from the 6th annual report of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council (Feb. 1924 to December 1924):—

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council has grown steadily in usefulness and importance during the year 1924. The Committees have met regularly throughout the year except in May and October; and in addition, a special meeting of the Central Committee was summoned by the President, Lady Wilson, on March 14th, to consider the possibility of undertaking relief work in aid of children suffering through the mill-strikes. This was done and in a very short time a sum of Rs. 16729 was collected, and food was distributed to hundreds of children at 4 centres in the town. Feeding was continued until it became evident that such help was no longer necessary and the balance of the fund remaining in the hands of our Hon. Treasurers was distributed between two of the homes for orphan and destitute children and the Infant Welfare Society. The last named undertook to devote the money to the support of a creche for the infants of mill-workers in Parel.

A public meeting was organised in support of Mr. Joshi's bill for Maternity Benefits for Factory workers.

The fifth Annual General Meeting was held on the 26th February 1924 at the Sydenham College of Commerce, which was kindly lent us for the occasion, when Lady Wilson presided. The office-bearers and Committee for the year were elected and an instruction was given that the constitution of the Women's Council should be revised. A sub-committee was therefore appointed for this purpose, which met frequently and their revised draft was eventually placed before the Central Committee at its meeting in September, and after some amendments was circulated to all members of the Women's Council and formally adopted by them at a Special General Meeting summoned for that purpose on 27th November 1924.

Further important steps have been taken towards the formation of a National Council of Women for India and provisional Committee has been formed in England with Mrs. R. M. Gray (our own first Hon: Secretary) as the Secretary of the Committee. Miss Cornelia Sorabji has been appointed by it as temporary Vice-President to organise the formation of a National Council of Women for India, of which it is hoped our Bombay Women's Council will form a part.

Our members number 501 (not including representatives of Affiliated Societies.)

HOME FOR INDIAN WOMEN.

Up till now 16 women have taken advantage of the Home. There were 3 new admissions last year, viz. one Parsi, one Marwari, and one Marathi.

The Parsi girl was given temporary shelter and finally restored to her relatives. The Marwari woman was brought to us by the Police, for temporary protection. She was restored to them after a week's stay in the Home. The Marathi woman was brought to us by a member of the Bombay Vigilance Association. She is a widow with a child 8 months old. We had to admit the child in the Home as the mother was unwilling to part with it. She is still with us and will stay with us until some better arrangements are made for her.

We are glad to say that out of the three girls remaining in our Home, at the beginning of last year, the girl sent to us from the Mofussil Hospital after confinement was restored to her mother who has sent us a very touching letter of gratitude. She herself came to Bombay to receive the girl. With the sanction of the committee of the Home, the remaining girls are now attending the Seva Sadan Classes in cutting, sewing, making artificial flowers, fancy embroidery and English, since July 1924. They have made good progress in every direction. Their work was exhibited at one of the Central Committee meetings of the B. P. W. Council and much appreciated.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The year 1924 has been on the whole a successful one. The difficulty in drawing up an accurate report again lies in the fact that when once employer and employee are put in touch with one another, no more is heard from either. There are of course pleasing exceptions to this rule, people have come to see me or written grateful letters and this has been an immense encouragement. The fact that we have not advertised at all in the papers this year, and that quite a number of applicants have been personally recommended to the Bureau by people who have had previous dealings with us points to the fact that we have been successful in a great many cases of which we have no actual proof. Again this year the problem has been what help to give to girls who, though poor in health and still poorer in lack of any training or experience are yet the would be breadwinners for whole family of little children or brothers and sisters. The workrooms always seem full and one cannot conscientiously recommend them as "reliable children's nurses". A girl with good certificates always does well sooner or later. The number of applicants this year has been 100 out of which 46 have been children's nurses. Number of employers 82. Rs. 143 have been received in fees.

GARTER FOR LORD READING?

I am told, says a writer in the "Sunday Pictorial," that the vacancy among the Knights of the Garter caused by Lord Curzon's death may be filled by Lord Reading, the Viceroy of India.

Skin Tortures End

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

B. S. P. C. A. & ANIMALS HOSPITAL.

A RECORD OF INCREASED ACTIVITIES.

The following are extracts from the report of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, for 1923:

During the year under report, 10,053 prosecutions were instituted and convictions obtained as against 10,131 in the year 1922 showing a decrease of 78 cases. In 23 cases the accused were acquitted. Cases warned and discharged by the Honorary Magistrates numbered 546.

During the year there were 2,895 cases dealt with as against 2,049 in the year 1922 showing an excess of 846 cases. Out of these 2,333 cases were prosecuted for lameness. There was 1 case prosecuted for starving a horse. There were 7,118 cases dealt with during the year as against 8,015 in 1922 showing a decrease of 897 cases. There were 23 prosecutions in respect of 24 animals of different kinds, including Goats and Dogs. There were 17 prosecutions in respect of 692 fowls.

During the period under Report there were 43 Agents employed by the Society. This is the only agency through which the Society is able to prosecute offenders. These Agents are all retired military pensioners and are appointed Extra Police Constables under Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Act XI of 1890, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

In the four dispensaries maintained by the Society in the Courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Fort, Girgaum, Mazagon, and Dadar 10,277 animals were treated free of charge by our Veterinary Inspectors. Of these 6,728 cases were brought by the Agents of the Society and 3,549 cases by the Police.

In this section prosecutions were instituted and convictions obtained in 156 cases as against 169 out of which there were 80 cases of horses, 124 cases of bullocks and 2 cases of buffaloes.

The income of the Society during the period under report was Rs. 34,140 while the expenditure was Rs. 41,349-7-10, showing a deficit of Rs. 7,209-7-10. During the last 28 years the Government of India on the recommendation of the Government of Bombay used to grant to our Society the full amount of fines levied in cruelty cases under Section 6 of Act XI of 1890 through the intervention of our Agents. This has been altered and now the Bombay Government has converted this into a grant-in-aid and has suddenly reduced the amount to Rs. 24,960.

The number of animals remanded by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates as well as those brought voluntarily for treatment at the Hospital during the period under Report was 4,038. Out of this number 3,319 were treated as in-patients and 719 as out-patients.

The Committee's best thanks are due to the Cotton Merchants of Bombay for contributing Rs. 23,739-9-2 and to the Owners and Agents of several mills in this City for collecting contributions on behalf of this Hospital.

The best thanks of the Committee are also due to the Grain Merchants' Association for contributing Rs. 4,881-4-0 in this year under report.

The income of the Hospital derived from (1) Voluntary Contributions paid by Cotton and Grain Merchants, (2) Fees paid by the owners of the animals for their upkeep and (3) Donations received from the public during the period under report was Rs. 74,970-14-7. The expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs. 74,996-2-6.

FORD PROFITS—£20,100,000.

The Ford motor concern's profits for 1924 are estimated at 100,500,000 dollars or £20,100,000.

From the financial statement Wall-street calculates the value of each share of the Ford stock at 6,000,000 dollars. Thus the total stock valuation is over a billion dollars.

Backache and Rheumatism

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Pains that rack the back, the joints, the limbs, the muscles, and almost every other part of the body, are usually due to rheumatism.

And, in most cases, the rheumatism is caused by an excess of uric acid being left in the blood by weak or diseased kidneys.

Excess uric acid forms into jagged crystals, which are deposited in the muscles, joints, along the arterial walls, and in the sheaths of nerves.

The movement of a nerve or muscle containing uric acid crystals causes intense pain, and in time starts inflamed swellings.

The moment you feel any rheumatic pains, any uneasiness in the back, any sign of urinary disorder, begin with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine aids the kidneys to filter from the blood those poisons which cause rheumatism, sciatica, dropsical swellings, nervousness, backache, and other serious kidney and bladder troubles.

MALARIA
and other Fevers

are promptly relieved by Phenalgin. Headache ceases, muscular pain is removed and a gentle perspiration produced which quickly leads to a steady decline of the fever.

PHENALGIN
REDUCES FEVER

produces a feeling of tranquility, restlessness ceases, and instead of sleepless nights, calm, refreshing slumber ensues.

Supplied in bottles containing 30 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

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Opinions of the Day

The "Hindu":—But what of the future? Lord Birkenhead while welcoming the recen statement of Mr. Das, seemed quite pleased with the Indian situations. Terrorists have been struck down and there was peac in the land." It was, he said, for Mr. Das to show by influencing his folowers that his repudiation of anarchy was sincere, and then he yould find Great Britain ready to extend the hand of fellowship in order to ensure a real and honest partnership. But Earl Winterton has made it clear that not one of the rigid, artificial barriers will be removed in order to bring about a heart to heart talk between those at the helm of affairs and Indian leaders. Even "The spectator" advocates such a step, though "The Saturday Review" thinks that the problem is now how to govern India and not how to conciliae her. The incident involving the thoughtless, almost reckless, omission to seize an excellent opportunity to secure better understanding between England and India only shows again how the British mind is averse to deal seriously with a situation until it is ripe for taking up, that is to say, until a time when any further hesitation would be sure to end in an acute crisis.

The three-fold programme.

The "Tribune":—In the latest issue of "Young India" Mahatma Gandhi not only once more re-iterates his faith in the three-fold programme but seat the position as regards each part of the programme as he sees it. As regards Hindu-Muslim unity, he says:—"I cannot tease it into life. It, therefore, requires no outward activity from me. I have a living faith in unity coming. It must come, even if it has to do so after a few pitched battles." As regards the second he writes:—"Untouchability is doomed. It may take time. But the progress made is truly marvellous. It is more still in the thought-world. But in action, too, one notices the effect everywhere." At the same time he admits that there is a dark side to the picture, and says that Hindus must unremittingly toil away at the reform if it is to be as speedily accomplished as most of us desire. It is, however, in the third part of programme—spinning—that he thinks the results have been most encouraging. He writes:—"It is spreading to the villages. I make bold to say that it is the most effective method of village reconstraction." It is difficult to share the Mahatma's optimism in this respect, if the number of members of the Congress is at all an index of the popularity of spinning. The present number is only 12,500. In this connection the Mahatma makes one statement, which is undoubtedly significant. "There are no doubt villages," he says, "where the villagers do not need any supplementary income. I would not touch them for the time being." This seems to mean in the first place that to the Mahatma the greatest value and importance of spinning is the supplementary income it brings. If so, is there any justification for making the acquisition of this supplementary income—even as a matter of setting an example to others—a qualification for the franchise? Secondly does not the Mahatma practically say in so many words that whole villages are for the present to be disfranchised just because they do not need the supplementary income which spinning brings?

No Round Table Conference.

"New India":—According to *The Leader's* Simla Correspondent, the Home Department of the Government of India is working hard at this end to fit the recommendations of the Lee Commission into the Constitution, particularly the one relating to the creation of a Public Services Commission. If the Secretary of State is not to delegate his powers over the Services to any authority in India, it follows that the Commission should be attached to the India Office and its powers cannot be more than of an advisory kind. From the same source, we learn that Simla does not think that there is the least chance of a Round Table Conference being convened.

Haj Pilgrimage.

The "Comrade":—We challenge the Government to prove that "the disturbed state of affairs in the Hejaz" is worse now than it was during the War when it had deceived the Muslim World by proclaiming that the Holy Places and Jeddah will remain immune from attack and molestation, but had made even this false and deceptive immunity *conditional* on the Turks allowing the free passage of Indian pilgrims to the Holy Places. The Turks would have been well within their rights is suspecting Indian Musalmans of the type of those political and military officers whom the Government did send to the Holy Places on heir unholy mission, they had refused access to Indian pilgrims. It was not the Turks, however, that stopped the Haj, but on the contrary the Government of India itself which allowed only their spies and police officers and soldiers to go on "the pilgrimage". Knowing very well that practically the only source for the subsistence of the people of the Holy Please is the influx of pilgrims, it deliberately struck a blow on their most vital part by its practical prohibition of the Haj during the War. But it did not stop at that. It blockaded the Red Sea ports, and prevented provisions from reaching the "Unculturable Valley." And then it rained leaflets from aeroplanes on the famishing fellow-countrymen of our Prophet, telling them that loyalty to his Successor meant starvation, and bread was the price of the betrayal of Turkey and of Islam. That is how the Arabs of the Hejaz were forced to fight under the banner of that arch-traitor, Husain, and his sons against the Khalifa of Islam and their acknowledged sovereign, and on the side of the enemies of Islam—"The Comrade."

Duty of Moderates.

The "Hindustan Times":—Considering the state of affairs, the counsel to shed obstruction strikes us as a counsel of despondency. When it is remembered that there is not a sporting chance of even a token cut in the budget remaining unrestored, it will be readily grasped that the talk of co-operation is a mere confession of ineptitude and helplessness. We perfectly sympathise with Mr. Sastri's view, as also that of our contemporary "The Leader" which, in genuine concern, asks, "Is it not the duty of Indians to strengthen their own ranks, to strive further for the adjustment of internal relations and by rallying the forces of unity to create the consciousness of strength?" Certainly, it is and if now, when a solid front has to be presented to undo the evil work of reactionaries, the country cannot unite, it will have inflicted on itself a serious injury which posterity cannot forgive. But, let it not be missed that that unity must not merely be a mock show of agreement only to put up with every iniquity and retrogression. The Moderates and the Independents are confessedly not opposed to constitutional obstruction. Cooperation has only led them to the wilderness of despair. And the only thing that can deliver the goods is closing up the ranks. The conclusion to be drawn from all these facts is, to us, quite obvious and we trust, will be borne in on those who, despite their moderation, are patriots and wish to secure progress. It is that a new link of unity has to be forged on an anvil of determined resistance and obstruction to administrative highhandedness. There seems to be no other sensible line on which the united parties can proceed to win their object. We earnestly appeal to the Moderates to apprehend the meaning and force of the occurences of the past and set about to join hands with the Swarajists in order that the opponents of Indian advance may not continue to benefit by the strength born of a divided opposition.

Discipline Above Excitement.

The "Swarajya":—Mr. Patel has evidently Civil Disobedience in his mind. If so, his demand is neither timely nor sagacious. Civil Disobedience is an impossibility except to a nation breathing to the full the spirit of unity and non-violence. It is a weapon of the strong which one can wield only when one has attained the requisite measure of strength. Civil Disobedience is not a subject for incipient experimentation. When it does not lead to success it leads to disaster. The No-tax campaign at Guntur ought to serve as a warning for ever against too precipitous to resort to Civil Disobedience. For Guntur, though it shook the Government to its foundations—a fact admitted by Lord Willingdon—fell short of the ideal equipment for Satyagraha and hence brought forth demoralisation. Slow organisation is our present need. The Government cannot interfere with organisation but it is ever alert to take the utmost advantage of every symptom of cleavage. Lytton dared lay hands on the Swarajists just when he felt that the gulf between Gandhi and Messrs. Das and Nehru did not offer a chance of being bridged. Birkenhead's contrition and conciliatory spirit came into evidence only after all parties forgot divisions and rose in unison in a single sublime act of protest. The hegemony of the Congress is a process that will bring about side by side the defeat of the bureaucracy. If the latter is postponed the cause is traceable to the prevalence of disintegration in Congress ranks. Let us therefore place discipline above excitement, unity above resentment, and forge new assets of power to the Congress in the wake of the spinning franchise.

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EGYPTIAN MEDICINE.

REJUVENATION 1,600 YEARS AGO.

Professor James H. Breasted, the Egyptologist, has found written on the back of the famous Edwin Smith medical papyrus of 1600 B. C., now owned by the New York Historical Society, a chapter entitled "How to change an old man into a young man of twenty." The translation is as yet incomplete, because of the difficulty of dealing with technical terms.

The main text of the papyrus, which is 15 ft. long, is by a different hand, by a writer indeed with an amazing knowledge of medical principles and a truly scentific method.

In the main text there is no reference to magic and no charlatanry. This writer, according to Professor Breasted, was aware that paralysis of one side of the body was caused by a brain affection on the other side; he had observed that control of the members of the body was localized in different parts of the brain. In other words, when all Europe was still in a state of barbarism, he had knowledge of the localization of the functions of the brain, facts which modern surgeons have known only for the last generation or two. Professor Breasted said recently of the Edwin Smith papyrus that it was "incomparably the most important body of medical knowledge which has survived to us from ancient Egypt, or, for that matter, from the Orient anywhere."

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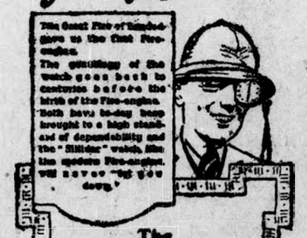

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